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U.S. POLICY TOWARD CHINA, SELLING TAIWAN ARMS

HK050816 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 4, Jul 81 p 28

[Article by Hua Xiu [5478 1652]: "The Limp U.S. Policy Toward China--Further Comment on the Question of Selling Arms to Taiwan"]

[Text] In commenting on Alexander Haig's visit to China, a U.S. journalist used the expression "to strike an accurate balance" to describe the contradictory phenomenon of the U.S. policy toward China, that is, taking into account the pressure of the U.S. pro-Taiwan faction on the one hand, while trying to push forward strategic relations with China on the other. If we put this in a more popular saying, it is like walking a tight-rope. If we put this in a more direct way, it is striving to benefit itself in its confrontation with the Soviet Union by developing Sino-American strategic relations and, at the same time, to maintain its long-existing influence in Taiwan. Therefore, the United States' policy toward China is faltering and limp.

This is not a "speciality" of the Republican administration. After establishing diplomatic relations with China, the Democratic administration was more or less the same. Last year, Harold Brown, then U.S. secretary of defense, visited China. Even before he left Washington, the United States announced a new arms sale to Taiwan. During the presidential election the Republican Party's candidate said many flattering things about Taiwan and made many "promises." The current administration's policy is even more flaccid than the former one's. After Ronald Reagan was elected President, he sent George Bush to Beijing to explain the new administration's policy toward China and also sent Crane as a "counselor" to Taiwan to signal the escalation of U.S.-Taiwan relations. During Haig's visit to China, Reagan's daughter visited Taiwan under the signpost of "business." This was not a mere coincidence either. After her visit, she made a point of stating that she did not represent the U.S. Government. Things have been going on like this: Each time a senior U.S. official says something pleasant to Beijing, Washington sends out some appropriate soothing signal to Taipei.

The limp U.S. political policy is in particular manifested in the problem of arms sales to Taiwan. Washington has never been able to put forth sound reasons to support its policy of selling arms to Taiwan. The only "legal basis" for it is "the Taiwan Relations Act" adopted by the U.S. Congress. It was thoroughly refuted by the Chinese long ago. As far as a "basis" is concerned, the communique on establishing Sino-American diplomatic relations is indeed the sole "legal basis" for guiding Sino-American relations. If a certain country has passed a bill authorizing it to sell arms to one of the states of the United States, would the Americans accept this as a "legal basis?"

It is not tenable either to use a "moral basis" saying that the United States has "long-standing friendly relations" with Taiwan and is its "old friend" and that it should not abandon Taiwan or fail to carry out its obligations and so on. One need only examine history to see how the United States has abandoned its "old friends"--in the past, there was the Syngman Rhee of Korea and not long ago, there was Pahlavi, the former shah of Iran.

As a matter of fact, the United States has all along taken its immediate interests as a basis for making friends. Out of the need to contend with the Soviet Union, the United States established diplomatic relations with China. It first abrogated the "U.S.-Taiwan Mutual Defense Treaty." Since this most important treaty has been abrogated, what obligation is there for it to be carried out? Recently there has been much talk among the Americans about redeeming the United States' international reputation. In fact, the U.S. image of being "not trustworthy" and "not reliable" has not been formed because the United States has not been loyal to its friends but because it has been weak and incompetent in dealing with the Soviet Union and has sneaked away at critical junctures. When "friends" really needed help from the United States to resist invasion and the threats of foreign aggressors, they failed to get it. The reason was because what some U.S. policymakers were concerned about was their own interests, and usually their shortsighted interests at that.

If a "strategic basis" is used, meaning that this meets the "needs of U.S. security" and the "needs for stabilizing the Far East situation," the Chinese will of course denounce it as illogical and even the Americans will be engaged in heated discussions. Americans who truly know where the U.S. strategic interests lie use precisely a "strategic basis" to oppose arms sales to Taiwan. People holding this view are not few and they are found both in the government and in the public. Last month, Leonard Woodcock, former ambassador to China, openly criticized the United States for selling arms to Taiwan saying that this "goes against our country's interests. It may intensify the situation and bring harm to the security of our country."

Where do threats to the U.S. security come from? Even a primary pupil could answer this question. The Soviet expansion extends in all directions and has reached the front gate of the United States--the Caribbean Sea. The United States finds it hard to cope with this itself and even after the allied forces have been added, their combined strength is still insufficient. This is why the United States had made the first step to develop strategic relations with China. This is where the U.S. strategic interests really lie. Since it is necessary to develop Sino-American relations, arms sales to Taiwan should be halted. As to the Taiwan Strait, has anything happened there which endangers U.S. security? Even the Americans say no. Even if the reunification of Taiwan with its motherland on the mainland is realized in the future, what has it to do with the United States?

The United States has never been able to provide sound reasons for selling arms to Taiwan. Why is it so? The reason is that the United States has not been able to tell the truth. It wants to support the existence of Taiwan as an independent political entity and to maintain Taiwan's separation from its motherland in order to maintain the United States' long-existing influence in Taiwan; that is to say, this is still the trash of the superpowers. During talks on establishing diplomatic relations with China, the United States never ceased asking China to guarantee not to resort to military force in reuniting Taiwan with the motherland. This was of course rejected by China. This internal problem about the way to reunify our motherland involves China's sovereignty and China will not give the United States the right to veto. U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is a manifestation of this U.S. policy. The U.S. formula can be written this way: "China's guarantee to use peaceful means plus U.S. supply of arms to Taiwan equals maintaining separation." As a matter of fact, each U.S. action in support of Taipei (including the escalation of the U.S.-Taiwan relations, spiritual and material encouragement, and in particular, the supply of arms) has caused the Taipei authorities to become more cocky and has acted to encourage the separation. They have counteracted the Chinese Government's policy of realizing the motherland's reunification by means of peaceful negotiations. This behavior has even gone against the U.S. official statement that it "hopes th. Taiwan issue can be peacefully resolved by the Chinese themselves."

Since the United States wants to develop its strategic relations with China and to maintain its influence in Taiwan at the same time, it cannot but speak insincerely and act limply. However, Sino-American strategic relations are after all of first magnitude, so the United States has to go forward and cannot stop halfway. In reality, this so-called balance is not balance at all. The development of Sino-American relations must be put above anything else, and this is what the situation demands.

LIAOWANG ON U.S. 'SUPERPOWER COMPLEX,' CHINA

HK060338 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 4 Jul 81 pp 29-31

[Article by Peng Di [1756 6611]: "The Superpower Complex"]

[Text] Even from its initial usage "superpower" has not been an honorable word; the word is conferred derogatorily--and often with resentment--on the great powers which command formidable strength and act in an overbearing manner. However, people have gotten used to it because of its continuous use. Americans often call their country a superpower and some of them appear immensely proud when doing so. Understandably, many Americans have taken great pride in the fact that theirs is a relatively young nation and that it has outstripped others and became a great power. But this quite legitimate pride can grow into arrogance, sometimes to the extent that anything that fails to conform to American standards or values is considered offensive. Such arrogance becomes downright dangerous when it involves the whole nation. It would demand that other countries bow to its power plays, and in doing so, it would tend to think it is acting in God's will. Thus, arrogance becomes self-righteous high-handedness. This mentality may be called the "superpower complex."

This mentality, I believe, is alien to ordinary Americans. Most of the Americans I came to know are sensible and fair-minded and do not impose their will on others. Looking at their attitude toward China for example, many Americans show a profound interest in China's history, culture, philosophies, domestic and foreign policies and social life. Some of them may disagree with China's political system, but they respect it because they understand that conditions differ from country to country and that a single system does not exist for all countries. There is an old retired columnist in Washington who is familiar with ancient Chinese art that he talks about 't as if he were enumerating his family heirlooms. He is so interested in it that sometime he talks about it from after supper until as late as 2 a.m. without signs of weariness. His great interest in it and his broad and profound knowledge of it made me, a Chinese journalist, feel ashamed. There is a farm girl in Illinois, in the central United States, who expressed her pleasure in the downfall of the "gang of four" as well as her confidence in that Mao Zedong's philosophical Thought would continue to guide China in making further progress. Though she had received higher education, being a farm girl in the interior of the United States, she showed so much concern in and was so familiar with the affairs in China, a country such a long distance from her, that she surprised this writer.

A young officer stationed at a military base on the West Coast of the United States said to this writer when we met for the first time that "it was the most inspiring thing in my life that the United States and China ended their antagonism and began to be on good terms." Short as these words were, they were of profound significance. They made me feel like I was meeting an old friend even though it was our first meeting.

In Philadelphia, the first capital after the founding of the United States, a travel guide was telling the story about the drafting of the Declaration of Independence there 105 [as published] years ago. Really, it is a glorious history worth writing volumes about how the American people overthrew the colonial rule, won their independence and unified their country through armed revolution. However, seeing that this writer came from China, he said modestly. "This history of our country seems very long for us Americans, but it is short compared with that of China, your country." This writer said to him, "Thank you for your respect and good will toward China. It doesn't matter whether history is long or short. The revolutionary spirit of the American people in their struggle for national independence 200 years ago lives in our hearts forever."

However, some Americans today who have the "superpower mentality" are still hostile toward the spirit of independence cherished by many nations. They are few, but their influence on the country's foreign policy and public opinion cannot be overlooked.

More examples about Americans' attitudes toward China are worth examining. For a long time, some Americans have been debating an issue that is nonexistent--is there one or two Chinas? China is a country bigger than the United States. Its population is much greater and its history as an independent country scores longer. Despite all of the internal changes that have taken place, there always has been one China. Since a time long before the birth of the United States, people have known, as soon as China is mentioned, that it is referred to as the great country centered round its capital--that is China. However, there have suddenly appeared from nowhere a few self-righteous Americans who know neither anything about Chinese history, geography and politics, nor do they have good manners, but are trying to order China around. At first they refused to recognize the People's Republic of China. Then they said there were two Chinas: the People's Republic of China and Taiwan. They nurtured the latter view for many years and arbitrary decisions were adopted by Capitol Hill and the White House about China's boundaries and territories. They acted as if this ancient, civilized country was a piece of cake to be sliced as they pleased.

Anyone with enough commonsense would agree that the United States has no right to interfere in China's internal affairs and to decide where China's boundary lines should be established. Would Americans take it lying down if someone suggested there are more than one United States of America, that the United States of America should be divided into a whites' America, blacks' America, an Indians' America and a Spanish-speaking America of Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and Cubans? However, for many years a few Americans have been discussing with a vengeance the problem of how many parts China should be divided into. What kind of mentality is this?

Fortunately, some political figures in the United States have been sensible and courageous enough to correct the idea that there are two Chinas. Former Presidents Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter and President Ronald Reagan have acknowledged there is only one China with its central government located in Beijing and that Taiwan is part of China. It was hoped that this acknowledgment by U.S. presidents would end the farcical debate among Americans about "two Chinas."

However, one problem followed another. In April 1979, only 3 months after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries the U.S. Congress made a retrogression with regard to the communique of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China in passing the vile-looking "Taiwan Relations Act." This act hangs suspended over the heads of the Chinese people like Damocles' sword in Greek mythology.

Some Americans are thrilled even at the mention of this "American act." It is said that as soon as a bill of regulations is passed by the vote of U.S. congressmen, it becomes something, in fact, it becomes American law. It is, of course, natural for American laws to be executed on the territory of the United States. But it is very strange that American laws are imposed not only on Americans but also on foreigners on their own territories. The so-called "Taiwan Relations Act" is just such a magic weapon. It is American law in name, but in reality, it is intended to be imposed on Chinese people on their territory. According to this act, the Chinese Government is not the master of its own house and the United States will decide the way to reunify the Chinese mainland and Taiwan. What is more, the United States believes it can override the Chinese Government. The "Taiwan Relations Act", in essence, is an American law on Chinese territory, enacted and administered by Americans but observed submissively by Chinese.

This writer doubts whether there are many common American people who have ever heard of the "Taiwan Relations Act." He has asked some Americans, but no one except government officials in charge of this matter or specialists in this field, knows anything about the content of it. How this act was written in the American Congress involves the politics of the United States, which we leave for the moment. But even if it had the consent of every American and was duly signed by them, it would still remain an American act. How can it be imposed on Chinese territory, on the Chinese Government which is recognized by the United States as the sole legitimate government in China? How can American territory be expanded to such an extent as to include Chinese territory? Hasn't the U.S. Congress overreached itself? What kind of mentality is this?

These questions are very simple. Even primary school pupils throughout the world can tell the right answers from the wrong ones if these questions were put to them in a current affairs test. However, when these questions are put to some of the scholarly erudite persons in U.S. political and press circles, right answers cannot be found. Are they too erudite, or do they purposely turn simple things into mystery? In fact, some scholarly people in U.S. political and press circles have political and economic interests in China and Taiwan. Lamenting the "loss of China," they are sometimes very outspoken and complain openly that certain U.S. presidents made unwise moves. They repeatedly have cautioned U.S. presidents to refrain from "abandoning Taiwan." These words reflect their true intention to take the territory of another country as their own and they repeatedly have opposed the Chinese Government's policy of reunifying the country—even possibly by force. But when the Kuomintang tried to reunify the country by gunning down communists, these Americans supported the Kuomintang, providing it with money, arms and manpower and refused to give up even when all hope was gone. It is incredible that these Americans continue shipping arms to Taiwan even today when the Chinese Government has resolved to achieve national reunification by peaceful means. Some Americans claim that they are justified in shipping arms to Taiwan because their country has a law providing for the military security of Taiwan. Is there any justice in this? Let us be straightforward and call it "superpower justice."

Some of these Americans may not have been motivated by practical interests; they could just be steeped in anticommunism. They consider capitalism the best political-economic system for them to make fortunes and individualism the most beautiful ideology the world over and they want all other countries to copy it. In the United States, any persons who try to advocate the collective concept of communism will be regarded as heretics. They will be laughed at and squeezed out, they will suffer restrictions and unemployment, and they will even be persecuted politically and injured bodily. The ghost of McCarthyism has not been laid to rest. Certainly, it is their own affair, if anticommunism is only carried out within their own boundaries.

The problem is that some Americans want other countries to copy their social system, political beliefs, religious culture and moral standards. Those who copied in some way or other are regarded as their old friends, while those who do not are regarded as heretics and their internal affairs will be interfered in. That was why the fallacy about "two Chinas" was fabricated and the "Taiwan Relations Act" was passed, that is, to raise new obstacles. And that was why the internal affairs and the civil wars of other countries were interfered in, that is, to suppress the revolution that the people of other countries carried out in their own countries.

In fact, there is much room for discussion about the American social system, on which Americans themselves differ in their views. It cannot be called a lofty society with its corruption of morals, nor can its ideology be taken as beautiful with its individualism which is disrupting in nature, nor can its future be said to be bright with its lopsided development, fluctuations, and the cyclic economic crises. Nor, moreover, can its overbearing foreign policy be regarded as cutting a lovely figure. These are beyond our topic and we are going to leave them. However, one thing should at least be made clear that human society is always advancing, and conditions differ greatly from country to country. Other countries should at least be allowed, let alone encouraged, to map out their own paths independently. What right does the United States have to forbid them to try to find their own paths, or obstruct or even oppose them by force? Is it conceivable that the United States as a superpower can strangle at will the initiative of other countries and put a stop to history?

This is really a sick mentality. It is very absurd, extremely absurd.

CHINA DAILY: U.S. TAX CUT BENEFITS RICH MINORITY

HK050906 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 5 Aug 81 p 4

[Special to CHINA DAILY by Yuan Xianlu]

[Text] After a crucial battle with the Democrats, President Reagan won easy approval of his tax-cut bill in the United States House of Representatives on the evening of July 29.

Whooping and cheering, some Republicans claimed that their victory was a victory of all Americans, noting that the reaction to the President's July 27 televised speech indicated that his tax-cut plan had overwhelming support nationwide. It is true that after the President's public appeal both the White House and Capitol Hill were flooded with calls about the tax bill from across the United States. By the evening of July 28, the White House said, it had received more than 4,000 phone calls and nearly 1,200 telegrams and mailgrams on tax issue, the calls running 6 to 1 in favor of the President's position and the telegrams 10 to 1.

Support Calls

On Capitol Hill, many Democratic representatives had hundreds of calls from constituents urging support for the President's bill, and some said their staffs had been forced to stop everything else just to answer the telephone. But did the blitz of calls really reflect public opinion? According to the Democrats, no. An aide to one influential Democrat dismissed the blitz as a response planned long in advance by the White House and executed with the aid of grassroots organizations. "Somebody pushed their button," he said.

The New York TIMES came to the same conclusion, describing the flood of calls to Congress as "a well-organized telephone drive by the Republican Party, conservative groups and business organizations to support the President's tax program."

The experience of Republican Bob Traxler lends some weight to this view of events. The Michigan Democrat, committed to voting against the President's bill, got a call from the President himself at 10 a.m. on July 28. He told the President he would not change his vote. At 1:30 p.m., a presidential aide tried again and got the same answer. Twenty minutes later the long-distance calls started humming into Traxler's office--one from a top executive of General Motors, another from Dow Chemical, a vice president of Ford Motor Company and then a lobbyist from Chrysler and so on. At the same time, a radio station in Michigan was broadcasting Traxler's office phone number continuously and for 2 days his lines were jammed.

Although the blitz of calls was orchestrated, it cannot be denied that Reagan's tax bill has its voluntary supporters. "Some businesses back Reagan with ads and mailings," said the WALL STREET JOURNAL on July 29. "Three Mobil ads backed the President's plan. Drexel Burnham Lambert, a securities firm, put a full page ad in three publications and sent reprints to clients. Smith-Kline and Indian Standard plumped for the tax cut in letters to shareholders. W.R. Grace spent nearly 200,000 dollars on 4 full-page ads in 3 big papers, radio spots in 5 cities, mailings to employees, editors and others."

Main Beneficiaries

It is no surprise that those businesses were willing to pay a great deal of money to support Reagan's tax bill, for they would be the main beneficiaries. According to American press reports, the new tax bill would further minimize the corporate income tax as a significant source of federal revenue while making taxes on individual wages and salaries provide a higher percentage.

Regarding individual income tax, the top rate would be reduced from 70 percent to 50 percent, estate tax exemptions would be raised and so would exemptions for charitable gifts. All these measures surely would benefit the wealthy. Some special interest groups would gain even more from the new tax bill. For example, the reduction in the windfall profits tax rate on newly-discovered oil would give a billion dollars a year to the oil industry. The deduction of the value of "operating rights" that used to give trucking companies monopoly rights to certain inter-city routes would benefit the trucking industry more than \$100 million in fiscal 1982 alone.

There is something in the new tax bill for the poor, but it is negligible and would be offset by cuts in social welfare programs made to compensate for the \$100 billion loss in federal revenue loss per year from the tax cuts.

In President Reagan's view, a tax bill benefiting a rich minority may not be bad. According to some supply-side economists, it is a way to promote investment and cure an ailing economy. The Democrats rebutted this theory. But, as one observer pointed out, "Their rhetoric against the Reagan bill had a partly hollow ring because the Democrats, in their bids for votes, had salted their own bill with many of the same provisions."

I. 6 Aug 81

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

Just before the tax-bill vote, the Washington POST said, "Democrats and Republicans may argue about which party wins the house vote on taxes, but there can be no argument about the real winners of this exercise: the well-to-do in America." Under such circumstances, the majority of Americans, being skeptical about both bills, did not take part in the tax debate. That is why the voice of a few rich folk over the phone sounded like the voice of all Americans.

BANK OF CHINA TO ESTABLISH NEW YORK OFFICE

OW060802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Aug (XINHUA)--The Bank of China will open a New York City branch before the end of this year, according to a bank official. The application of the bank was recently approved by U.S. banking authorities, said the official. "Preparations are underway and Zhang Xueyao, the bank's representative in the United States, will be the general manager of the New York branch," he said.

This will be the bank's 20th overseas agency. The most recent representative offices were opened in Tokyo in May 1980, and in Paris in June this year.

U.S. SENATE APPROVES HUMMEL AS AMBASSADOR TO PRC

OW302204 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] According to a XINHUA NEWS AGENCY report, the U.S. Senate on 29 July approved President Reagan's nomination of Arthur Hummel Jr as U.S. ambassador to the PRC.

RENMIN RIBAO ON REPORT OF 'CHINA THREAT' TO SRV

HK060812 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 81 p 6

[Article by Wang Rongjiu [3769 2837 0036]: "Nguyen Co Thach's 'Interlocking Tactics'"]

[Text] According to a report by the NATION REVIEW of Thailand, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held talks with former Thai Foreign Minister Phichai Rattakun in Paris from 11 to 12 July. The report says, during the talks Nguyen Co Thach put forth so-called "four plans" to settle the Kampuchea issue. A common point in the four plans was the continued use of the so-called "China threat" to provide an explanation for Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and to sow dissension between China and ASEAN countries. It is not difficult to notice that these talks were a maneuver by the Vietnamese authorities aimed at sabotaging the international conference on the Kampuchean issue. The international conference ended long ago and the positive results gained at the conference have given a negative reply to Nguyen Co Thach's "four plans." But the insidious intent of the Vietnamese authorities in Nguyen Co Thach's "four plans" still merit attention.

At the talks mentioned above, Nguyen Co Thach put forth an argument, that is, confrontation or normalization of relations between Vietnam and ASEAN countries depends on whether or not China continued to "threaten" Vietnam or normalizes its relations with Vietnam. According to Nguyen Co Thach's logic, Vietnam sent troops to invade Kampuchea as a result of China's "threat" against Vietnam, thus bringing about confrontation between Vietnam and ASEAN. That is to say, the relations between China and Vietnam determine the relations between Vietnam and ASEAN. So the responsibility for Vietnam's threat to ASEAN does not lie with Vietnam but with China; if ASEAN should wish to avoid being threatened by Vietnam, it should pressure China so that relations between China and Vietnam will be "normalized" in accordance with Vietnamese demands.

Nguyen Co Thach said, if this step could be attained, then Vietnam would consider it "an improvement in the situation," thus making it possible for Vietnam to "normalize" its relations with ASEAN and "consider partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea."

This "interlocking tactic" of Nguyen Co Thach was, in the last analysis, nothing but a promise of "partial troop withdrawal" from Kampuchea, thus giving the game away in all his falsehood concerning the "China threat." Nguyen Co Thach admitted that Vietnam was in a state of confrontation with ASEAN after the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea because the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea threaten the security of ASEAN. According to his plan, if China no longer "threatens" Vietnam and relations between China and Vietnam are normalized, the Vietnamese troops will still remain in Kampuchea, with only a "part" of them withdrawn. Then, how will the Vietnamese "threat" to ASEAN be eliminated? How will relations between Vietnam and ASEAN be normalized? And in the situation in which Vietnamese troops continue their occupation of Kampuchea, their threat to ASEAN and their practice of regional hegemonism, how will relations between China and Vietnam be normalized? This endless circular joke can explain only one problem, that is, Vietnam will hold on to Kampuchea whether there is a so-called "China threat" or not. This has fully proved that the so-called "China threat" is purely a myth concocted by the Vietnamese authorities, while aggression against Kampuchea and hegemony over Southeast Asia are the unchanging fixed policy of the Vietnamese authorities.

Of course, Nguyen Co Thach's "interlocking tactics" can never deceive ASEAN countries, but they have also laid bare the scheme of the Vietnamese authorities, which is an attempt to divert ASEAN's pressure on Vietnam onto China and to have ASEAN countries demand Chinese concessions to the Vietnamese acts of aggression. This is a trend that merits attention.

Nguyen Co Thach is now assuming a pitiable look and talking about what he called the "China-threat" and the "second lesson" taught Vietnam by China, as if ASEAN can be a saviour for Vietnam. This is a confidence game which we should guard against lest we should be taken in. When the Vietnamese authorities flagrantly sent their troops to invade another country, it was very easy for people to identify their ferocious features of regional hegemonism; but when they assume a pitiable look and sow dissension with high-sounding words, some people tend to forget their true colors of hegemonism and even cherish a certain illusion. This is exactly what people should guard against.

NHAN DAN ON SRV-USSR ECONOMIC COOPERATION

OWO42357 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0805 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Aug (XINHUA)--According to a news report from Hanoi, the Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN 1 August editorial said that "All-round cooperation and alliance with the Soviet Union" is "a matter of life and death" to Vietnam and that "one of the tasks of prime importance" to Vietnam is "to enhance solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union."

The NHAN DAN editorial was published in response to a series of agreements signed recently between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. The Vietnamese and the Soviet Governments signed an agreement on the founding of a joint Vietnamese-Soviet enterprise for the survey and exploitation of oil and natural gas on "the continental shelf of southern Vietnam" on 19 June; the minutes on coordination of national economic plans between the two countries for 1981-85 on 9 July; an economic and technical cooperation agreement between the two countries for 1981-85 on 24 July; and the barter and payment agreement between the two countries for 1981-85 as well as the agreement on Soviet loans to Vietnam on 30 July.

According to a TASS report, the volume of goods mutually supplied by Vietnam and the Soviet Union for 1981-85 will increase by nearly 90 percent during the next 5 years. Vietnam will increase the supply of timber, coffee, tea, spices, vegetables, fruits, handicraft and tailored goods to the Soviet Union; process in Vietnam Soviet raw materials--cotton, fur and drug ingredients; and provide the Soviet Union with finished products made from these raw materials--tailored goods, rugs and medicine. The Soviet Union will increase considerably the supply of petroleum products, machinery and road building equipment to Vietnam.

Vietnam's NHAN DAN editorial said that the signing of these agreements "is a new development of tremendous significance to the all-round cooperation between the two countries." Finally the editorial quoted a recent speech by Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party: "The all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union under the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation is the foundation of the international line and foreign policy of our party and state" and "a long-term basic strategy."

THAILAND TO AID CHINA WITH REFUGEES IN INDOCHINA

OWO51228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Bangkok, 5 Aug (XINHUA)--Thailand will cooperate with a Chinese team and help to bring back a group of overseas and naturalized Chinese refugees from Indochina who are willing to work on farms. This was made clear by Banyat Banthattan, Thailand deputy minister of the Interior this morning when he met with a team from the Chinese State Council's office for settling Indochinese refugees, led by Xu Hui, member of board of directors of the Chinese Red Cross Society.

The Chinese team which consists of eight members arrived here on July 31.

WARSAW COMMANDER KULIKOV VISITS CZECHOSLOVAKIA

OW060810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Prague, 5 Aug (XINHUA)--V.G. Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander-in-chief of the unified armed forces of the Warsaw treaty states, here on a "working visit", was received by President Gustav Husak today. Kulikov briefed President Husak on the present tasks and activities of the Warsaw Pact forces, and also discussed with him matters of cooperation between the armies of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

Observers here note that his visit is taking place against the background that the Polish situation has again become tense and the Soviet Union has massed its fleets in the Baltic.

POLAND CREATES TWO COUNTER-CRISIS ORGANS

OW051254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Aug (XINHUA)--A staff for counter-crisis operations and a special anti-speculation commission were set up today when the presidium of the Polish Government met again to discuss the acute domestic situation.

The members of the two organs were all appointed by Prime Minister Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, according to the Polish news agency PAP. The staff for counter-crisis operations headed by Deputy Prime Minister Janusz Obodowski is to assure society of necessary means to combat the acute market crisis and to ensure the smooth functioning of economic and defense institutions. For these purposes, the staff has the full authority to determine the production and supply of basic consumer goods and exports, to fix the amount of imports and distribution of goods that are in shortage and rationed goods and to make decisions on the use of raw materials and energy, the control of investments and the transfer of labour force. Members of the advisory staff include all government ministers, chairman of the price commission and representatives from the Defense Ministry and Ministry of the Interior.

The meeting of the government presidium also decided to launch a resolute struggle against speculation. Goods for speculative hoarding or for sale at speculative prices will be confiscated and sold at state shops. At the same time the speculators will be punished. The special anti-speculation commission is headed by Deputy Prime Minister Stanislaw Mach. Jaruzelski also ordered all provinces and cities to set up similar commissions.

FRANCE TO SUPPLY EMERGENCY FOOD TO POLAND

OW051720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Aug (XINHUA)--French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy announced in Paris today that France would immediately deliver large quantities of grain, beef and sugar to Poland to help meet its food shortage, according to Paris reports.

Mauroy told reporters after a cabinet meeting that France would send 300,000 tons of grain, 7,000 tons of beef and 15,000 tons of sugar to Poland on credit. Air, land and sea routes would be used, he said. Mauroy added that France would exert pressure on its Western allies to agree on a loan of 500 million dollars to Poland. Mauroy said France had decided to send the food to Poland on 100 percent credit to speed up deliveries.

Early this year, France agreed to deliver 200,000 tons of grain to Poland, on a 5 percent cash, 95 percent credit basis, but the terms were rejected by French banks. Today's decision was taken after a meeting yesterday between Mauroy and Polish Ambassador Eugeniusz Kulaga who was asking France for food aid.

POLISH OFFICIAL SAYS UNREST MAY SPARK EXPLOSION

OWO51736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Aug (XINHUA)--M. Rakowski, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, in a TV address yesterday, stressed that the most important problem for the country at present was the supply of daily necessities, foodstuff and meat to the residents, TRYBUNA LUDU reported today. He said that as meat production was expected to be cut by one fifth this year, the quota of meat supply must be cut from this month on, and the government could only provide as much as would be available. He said if the government wanted to supply as much as it had promised in July, it would have to import more meat by tens of thousands of tons.

Rakowski pointed out that the government knew well that life was hard for the Polish people. However, in order to try to improve their livelihood, it had to start the economic engine first.

He said that in the past week, the country had been threatened with street demonstrations. Street demonstrations would inevitably agitate the people emotionally, and any spark might start an explosion beyond anybody's control, he added. Should this wave of demonstrations remain unchecked or should the people fail to understand this point, he continued, there would be yet another period of constant turmoil. He expressed the hope that the Solidarity trade union would help explain the difficulties to its members through its local organizations in various plants and ask them to be patient. Demonstrations would not help the country out of the abyss but would only lead to its disintegration or even annihilation, and consequently all efforts would come to naught, he warned.

He stressed: "Our country itself is most precious. It has been developing in peace in the past 36 years. We have a secure boundary. The Poles do not have to worry about the integrity of their country. Shall we become the reason for some major conflict in Europe? Any act which has not been carefully thought out can lead to a conflict."

Referring to the relationship between the government and the Solidarity trade union, he said it had been set up in the course of a few months recently in a way previously fixed. He hoped that this partnership would be strengthened in the future. "I hold that failure to maintain this partnership would mean the biggest catastrophe," he stated.

BRIEFS

SPORTS DELEGATION LEAVES BUCHAREST--Bucharest, 30 Jul (XINHUA)--The Chinese sports delegation left here for home this evening after participating in the 11th World University Games. Chinese Ambassador to Romania Chen Shuliang and representatives of the Romanian National Committee for Physical Culture and Sports saw the Chinese delegation off at the airport. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 31 Jul 81 OW]

CHINESE MUSLIMS MARK ISLAMIC FESTIVAL 2 AUG

OW050056 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1235 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, 4 Aug (XINHUA)--Muslims in Beijing, Xinjiang, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai and other localities in the nation joyfully celebrated this year's traditional Islamic festival--Lesser Bairam--on 2 August.

In Beijing, Chairman Mohammed Ali Chang Jie and Vice Chairmen Liu Pingyi, Ma Songting and Ma Xian of the China Islamic Association separately went to the mosques in Dongsì and Niujie to join Chinese and foreign Muslims in attending the ceremony to mark the Lesser Bairam and extend festive greetings.

The Islamic Association and the Nationalities Affairs Commission in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region sponsored a get-together in Urumqi on 1 August to mark the Lesser Bairam. The party and government leaders in the autonomous region and Urumqi Municipality extended their festive greetings to Muslims at the gathering and together watched literary and art performances.

Various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have shown concern for Muslims of all nationalities during various Islamic festivals. Besides declaring the festivals as holidays, they have also ensured that the commercial departments provide the market with large amounts of cakes and that the grain and food departments increase the supply of beef, mutton, edible oil and high-quality flour.

BANK OF CHINA FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS GROW

OW060758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Aug (XINHUA)--The Bank of China has met the first half of its annual plan for foreign exchange transactions, according to the recent third joint meeting of the bank's boards of directors and supervisors. Income from exports was 56.9 percent of the annual plan, 17.4 percent more than the same period of last year, according to the meeting. Payment for imports met 45.8 percent of the plan, 10.4 percent more than the same 1980 period.

Income from nontrade items was 50.5 percent of the annual plan, 17.7 percent more than the same 1980 period, and nontrade expenditures were 52.7 percent of the plan, a 30.6 percent increase.

By the end of 1980, the bank's capital was 76 billion yuan (RMB), 40.2 percent more than 1979, the meeting said.

FANG YI ATTENDS NEI MONGGOL MINING CONFERENCE

SK060336 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] A conference on research in the comprehensive utilization of the resources of the Baotou mine was held in Baotou Municipality from 25 to 31 July. Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, member of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, attended and delivered an important speech at the conference. He also listened to reports and inspected the Baotou iron and steel company.

Also attending the conference were Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP Committee, and responsible comrades of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and pertinent departments of the region and Baotou Municipality.

Twenty-one delegates to the conference delivered reports on achievements scored in the past year in comprehensive utilization of the resources of the Baotou mine and in production. Major achievements include a clearer idea by research personnel of the resources of the mine, a stronger scientific and technical reserve force at the mine and its good reputation in marketing rare-earth chemical compounds and rare-earth metals on world markets.

The conference noted that the current problem is how to make full use of favorable conditions to win a greater victory in comprehensive utilization of the mine's resources. It urged efforts to fulfill the following tasks:

1. Apply new techniques to ore dressing at an early date. The key to solving the Baotou iron and steel company's problems in iron smelting [words indistinct], environmental protection and comprehensive utilization of resources lies in ore dressing. Therefore, efforts should be made to complete some technical innovations and begin trial operations and industrial experiments in the coming year.
2. Reduce production costs and expand application of products. Efforts should also be made to provide technical know-how to domestic and, gradually in the future, to foreign customers.
3. Raise at an early date the company's steel smelting and rolling capacity and quality up to designed standards. Particular efforts should be made to improve the quality of smelting and rolled steel within a year.

Delegates at the conference conscientiously studied and discussed Comrade Fang Yi's important speech and were determined to raise their enthusiasm to work hard, make a success of comprehensive utilization of the mine's resources and enable these abundant resources to play a greater role in the motherland's four modernizations drive.

TENTATIVE PLAN ON MEASUREMENT UNITS PROMULGATED

OW051812 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1144 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Aug (XINHUA)--With the State Council's approval, the committee for the promotion of an international system of measurements recently promulgated the "PRC program for names and signs of measurement units (tentative)" and required all localities and departments throughout the country to practice it on a trial basis.

This program has been published by the measurements publishing house and distributed by the Xinhua bookstore.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES ARMY-GOVERNMENT-PEOPLE UNITY

HK051528 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Develop the Glorious Traditions, Strengthen the Great Army-Government and Army-People Unity--Beginning With the Brave Anti-flood and Relief Efforts of the Commanders and Fighters of the Chengdu PLA Units"]

[Text] Sichuan Province was hit by serious floods during the first 10 days of July. Such serious floods were unheard of over the years. The commanders and fighters of the Chengdu PLA units courageously rescued state supplies and saved people's lives and property by taking concrete actions in combating the flood and providing disaster relief as a way of supporting the government and cherishing the people. Some commanders and fighters persisted in rescue work in spite of such injuries as abrasions to their knees; some suffered injuries and fainted while protecting the wounded. The commander and deputy commanders of the Chengdu PLA units also took part in the anti-flood activities and in providing disaster relief. According to incomplete statistics, up to 17 July about 17,949 commanders and fighters from the Chengdu PLA units had taken part in rescue operations. Aircraft, vehicles and vessels were used to rescue 10,780 people. In addition, 20,253 tons of grain and other supplies were saved and moved away.

On 18 July, the party committee of the Chengdu PLA units decided to allocate 100,000 yuan worth of supplies to the masses in the flooded areas and send six medical teams to provide the people with free medical treatment. The anti-flood and relief efforts of the PLA were highly praised by the government and people. A woman who had been rescued said: "The PLA has given me a second life. The PLA is dear to me! Socialism is good!"

The activities carried out by the commanders and fighters of the Chengdu PLA units in combating the flood and providing disaster relief proved once again that the Chinese PLA is a people's army that serves the people wholeheartedly. This army is both the defender and the builder of socialism. Whether in the years of war or during the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the army has always performed good deeds for the masses while fulfilling its military tasks. The PLA's fine traditions of abiding by discipline and cherishing the people have been restored and developed since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. A great number of model units and individuals who won honor and merit citations for their good deeds in supporting local industrial and agricultural production, helping the masses prevent and cure sickness, combating natural disasters, providing disaster relief and cherishing the people are constantly emerging throughout the army. Whether in the past or at present, as long as we achieve great unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, we can vigorously bring about a great national unity.

To strengthen the great unity between the army and government and between the army and the people, it is essential to uphold the four fundamental principles and the line and the principles and policies laid down since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. The "resolution" adopted by the sixth plenary session is the political basis on which to promote the great unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. We should conscientiously study the "resolution," unify our ideological understanding and rally still closer around the party Central Committee under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

To strengthen the great unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, both the army and local authorities should review the glorious traditions of supporting the government and cherishing the people as well as supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of soldiers and revolutionary martyrs. We should extensively and profoundly carry out traditional education among the army and people throughout the country so that they fully realize the vital importance of the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. The broad masses of youths inside and outside the army particularly need such education. Young people have never experienced the oppression in the old society and old army and know nothing about the glorious traditions of promoting the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. They do not realize the truth that without a people's army the people have nothing. They are unaware that during the war period, the army and the people were inseparable as fish and water and as close to each other as flesh and blood. Therefore, it is particularly important to strengthen education among them. Veteran cadres of the army and localities should earnestly practice what they preach and conscientiously pass on experience, help and set an example in training young people so that the fine traditions of the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people will be handed down from generation to generation.

To strengthen the unity between the army and government and between the army and people, it is necessary for us to study the new situation, solve new problems, sum up new experiences and devise new methods. The party Central Committee has formulated many policy decisions on bringing order out of chaos. The PLA should adapt itself to such changes and play an exemplary and leading role in building socialist spiritual civilization. It should resolutely follow the principle of "four have's," "three stresses," and "two not-afraids."

It should particularly implement in an exemplary way the policies and laws of the party and state, respect the government, cherish the people, strictly abide by the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention, extensively carry out the activities of learning from Lei Feng, perform more good deeds for the masses and take a lead in establishing the new mood of society.

Many new circumstances have arisen in the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of soldiers and revolutionary martyrs. The new situation requires our careful study in order to cope with it properly. Local government at all levels should publicize that the PLA is the people's own army; publicize the heroic spirit displayed by the Yunnan and Guangxi frontier troops in striking back at the intruding Vietnamese troops and the spirit of arduous struggle demonstrated by the border and coastal defense units; publicize that the PLA is the staunch defender and builder of the four modernizations and a great wall of steel guarding our great motherland; and further foster the glorious image of the PLA among the masses of the people. We should also appropriately establish different types of production responsibility systems to cope with the new situation in the rural areas, do a better job in giving preferential treatment to the families of soldiers and revolutionary martyrs and make serious efforts to find jobs for demobilized soldiers. We must carry forward the traditions of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of soldiers and revolutionary martyrs and promote the great unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

The "resolution" adopted by the sixth plenary session points out: "We should restore and carry forward the fine traditions of the close unity of the army and the close unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. Sometimes, contradictions may occur between the army and government and between the army and people. But these are contradictions among the people. The sole way to solve them is to start from the desire for unity and adopt the methods of discussion, consultation, guidance and criticism and self-criticism so as to attain the objective of promoting unity. Over the past few years, leading cadres of the army and local authorities have visited each other and taken the initiative to solve their problems through consultation and criticism and self-criticism. This has brought about good results.

While promulgating the "resolution," the party Central Committee issued the call of carrying out activities of supporting the army and cherishing the people and supporting the government and cherishing the people. The whole party, army and people throughout the country have warmly responded to the call which is mainly aimed at strengthening the great unity between the army and the government and the army and people. We firmly believe that as long as the leadership of the party, government and army at all levels does its work conscientiously, a new feature of the unity between the army and government and between the army and people is bound to occur. This will further promote the whole party, the entire army and people of all nationalities to rally still closer around the party Central Committee and carry forward the socialist modernization.

PLA LITERARY, ART WORKERS STUDY RESOLUTION

OW051808 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1610 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Aug (XINHUA)--Some PLA literary and art workers in Beijing recently held a discussion meeting to exchange their impressions after studying the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC." They resolved to work hard to invigorate the socialist literature and art of our country and army.

Hua Man, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, said: Army writers and artists should be exemplars for the whole army in studying and implementing the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC." In studying the "resolution," the most important thing is to correctly assess Comrade Mao Zedong's historical role and uphold and develop Mao Zedong Thought.

Mao Zedong Thought is our party's guiding thought and Mao Zedong literary and art thinking is the guide to action for our literary and art workers. Army literary and art workers should achieve unity in their thoughts by means of the "resolution," uphold the party's four basic principles, immerse themselves in real life, strengthen unity of all sectors, further implement the "double hundred" policy and invigorate literary and art creation in the army. They should create a prosperous scene in which the people try to overtake each other in friendly emulations. They should review their achievements in studying and implementing the "resolution" to see if they have upheld the "resolution" in their "thoughts, creation and work styles."

Those who spoke at the meeting pointed out: Since the smashing of the "gang of four," an encouraging situation has prevailed in which the people in the literary and art circles have emancipated their minds and actively engaged in creative work. We should conscientiously sum up experience and continue our advance. Veteran poet Wei Chuantong said: During the 10-year civil strife, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques inflicted extremely serious damage on the lofty images of our party, state and army and brought about all kinds of difficulties and mental confusion. Therefore, we are faced with the serious task of vigorously safeguarding the lofty images of our party, state and army, holding on to revolutionary literature and art and maintaining and developing the literary and art tradition of the revolutionary army. Dramatists Mo Yan and Suo Yumping said: Revolutionary literature and art work is a revolutionary front under the party's leadership. What is needed now is to strengthen party leadership over literary and art work, uphold the policy of "unity-criticism-unity" and carry out normal literary and art criticism.

Some comrades spoke on how to implement the "resolution" and immerse oneself in real life. Poet Li Ying said: In recent years, we seldom heard such sayings as "writers should immerse themselves in life and transform their vision of the world." We should uphold the principles put forth by Comrade Mao Zedong in his "talk at the Yanan Literary and Art Forum." Let us immediately take action and place ourselves in the midst of the glowing real life at present. After analyzing the present developments in drama, dramatist Liu Chuan said: The only way to ensure continuous advance in China's dramatic creation to satisfy the people's needs is for writers to immerse themselves in the real lives of workers, peasants and soldiers and pursue the only source of literary and art creation--real life. There is no other way out. In his written statement veteran writer Li Yingru said that despite his old age and poor health, he still cherished high aspirations and wanted to follow the party's call, go among the people and fighters, familiarize himself with real life and acquire nourishment so as to produce more good novels for the people.

All speakers at the meeting stressed the importance of unity. Painter Gao Hong said: The period around the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PLA was one of the most prosperous periods for artistic creation with military themes in China. Then, artists throughout the country pitched into their work, made concerted efforts, and produced many outstanding artistic works with military themes, which are still gleaming with everlasting artistic brilliance. Now we are faced with the glorious historical task of building a modern and powerful socialist state. There is a greater need for a great revolutionary unity of all writers and artists inside and outside the army.

Liu Baiyu, director of the cultural department of the PLA General Political Department, presided over and addressed the meeting. He hoped army literary and art workers would do a good job in studying and implementing the guidelines of the "resolution" and strive to produce the works that our times deserve.

Others who spoke and made written statements at the discussion meeting were: Li Wei, Wei Wei, Yu Ji, Wang Yuanjian, Tian Hua, Li Shuangjiang, Ma Yutao, Zhang Yuenan, Zhang Qianyi, Zhao He and Hu Peng.

The discussion meeting, sponsored by the cultural department of the PLA General Political Department, was held 28-31 July and attended by more than 150 people.

STRENGTHEN PARTY LEADERSHIP OVER LITERATURE, ART

HK060134 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 81 p 4

["Studying the Documents of the Sixth Plenary Session of the CCP Central Committee" column by Li Bozhao [2621 0130 6856]: "Strengthen the Party's Leadership Over Literature and Art"]

[Text] Since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, our literary and artistic circles have emancipated their minds, done away with blind faith, and witnessed the emergence of large numbers of new talents and flourishing creative works. The main trend of our creative works is healthy. However, I think that we should not be satisfied with this. There are still some unhealthy things within our literary and artistic circles. At present, we must lay stress on socialist literature and art, strengthen the party's leadership, make progress in accordance with the spirit of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and spirit of the plenary session's resolution, and advance along the course charted by the party.

The party has trained and educated me for several decades. According to my own personal understanding, the party's literary and artistic work was carried out under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in the past. At present and in the future, we must also carry out the party's literary and artistic work under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

We should recall the conditions before and after the Yanan forum on literature and art. Prior to the opening of the forum, there were quite a few muddled ideas within our literary and artistic circles. In his speech at the forum on literature and art, Comrade Mao Zedong expounded the relation of literature and art to the people, to the revolution and to our daily life. He also put forth a series of matters of principle including the acquirement of a proletarian world outlook. There were great changes in the conditions after his speech at the forum. Following the forum, our literary and artistic workers plunged into the thick of life, learned from the masses with an open mind, and produced large numbers of good creative works of literature and art which were loved by the masses and which exerted a profound influence during the revolutionary war years and even after the founding of the PRC. I am deeply convinced that in creating works of literature and art, we still must uphold the fine tradition of revolutionary realism.

Our comrades can surely remember that prior to the opening of the Yanan forum, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in 1940: "Lu Xun's course is the course of the new culture of the Chinese nation," because he was a great standard bearer in the Chinese Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Mr Lu Xun advocated that "literature should be written to order." He meant that literature should be written in compliance with the order of the proletariat. According to the current way of saying things, this means that literature should advance along the course charted by the party.

In expounding the historical characteristics of China's cultural revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Since the May 4th movement, a brand-new cultural force came into being in China, that is, the communist culture and ideology guided by the Chinese communists, or the communist world outlook and theory of social revolution." When we promote our socialist revolution and socialist construction, the communist world outlook will continue to be our guiding thought. The resolution fully affirmed Comrade Mao Zedong's many important ideas on ideological, political and cultural work. These ideas are of long-term significance and are the guiding thought concerning our literary and artistic work.

Without the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, there would be no criterion for right and wrong in the political and artistic fields and it would be impossible for us to truly adhere to the orientation of using literature and art to serve the people and socialism.

I have found that some current works concentrate on "box-office value" alone and pander to some low tastes in our society. Some people have maintained that no "eulogy on virtues and achievements" should be pronounced. A few people have even tried to weaken and break away from the party's leadership. These ways of doing things will certainly produce harmful social effects. How could those people who favor these ways of doing things shoulder the lofty responsibility of building a high level of socialist spiritual civilization? Judging from the ideological essence of these unhealthy ways of doing things, we can see that these ways are incompatible with the socialist spiritual civilization. These ways of doing things must not be treated lightly and it is imperative to adopt proper methods to check them.

I am making great efforts to study the documents of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee. I am determined to straighten out ideas together with my comrades so that we can help one another, unite as one during the Long March and exert ourselves in the struggle for a still greater flourishing of our socialist literature and art.

HONGQI ON SUMMING UP HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE

HK040826 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 14, 16 Jul 81 p 31-39

[Article by Shi Zhongquan [4258 0112 3123]: "An Example of Summing Up Historical Experience--Studying the 'Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC'"]

[Text] Since the founding of the PRC, our party has led the Chinese people in traversing a great but uneven historical road for 32 years. The party's theories, line, principles and policies have been repeatedly tested in practice. We have won tremendous victories, but we have also suffered serious setbacks. We have accumulated rich experience and have tasted the fruits of bitter lessons. After smashing the "gang of four," especially after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, many comrades seriously summed up the history since the founding of the PRC from different angles and in different ways and expressed many inspiring, courageous and profound views which were of great help for the party in comprehensively summing up historical experience. It can be said that the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" has concentrated the correct views of the whole party and has made use of all good results of the past few years in summing up historical experience.

In a famous poem describing the Lushan Mountains, Su Shi, a great poet during the Song Dynasty, wrote, "Peaks and mountains of different heights are seen everywhere. You will not be able to know exactly how the Lushan Mountains look as you are in the middle of them." Many comrades suffered during the "Cultural Revolution." When they recall their painful experiences in the past, they are easily affected by their emotions and exaggerate the seriousness of the mistakes made since the founding of the PRC. They have been unable to make an objective and just appraisal. This is quite understandable. However, Marxism requires us to shun subjectivity, one-sidedness and superficiality in approaching problems and to keep a cool and sensible head and a scientific analytical attitude in strictly examining history. Comrade Mao Zedong once said in Yanan: In looking at problems, we must first look at them objectively and not subjectively; second, we must look at them all-sidedly and not one-sidedly; third, we must look at the essence and not the phenomena. These three sentences were a brilliant generalization of the Marxist method of cognition and are also basic methods for us to use in analyzing questions in the history since the founding of the PRC. The recently published "resolution" used precisely this Marxist method to sum up profoundly the historical experience and lessons since the founding of the PRC. It is a model in summing up historical experience by the party and is also a great Marxist historical document.

Take the Stand of the Masses of People and Correctly Understand the Historical Achievements Since the Founding of the PRC

"Historical activities are the undertaking of the masses." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 2, p 104) This is a basic viewpoint of historical materialism. Not only were ancient historical activities the undertaking of the masses of people, the contemporary socialist historical activities are also the undertaking of the masses of people. This is even more so in socialist countries. In our country, after the seizure of political power in 1949, the workers, the peasants, the intellectuals and other laborers became the masters of the country and the creators of the new socialist life. All creators of this new life take part in this great undertaking. Everything that our party and leaders of our party do is also for this great undertaking and they play the role of leaders and organizers in this great undertaking. Therefore, in recalling history, we should first of all look upon the history of the past 32 years of our country as the history of the struggle for socialism of the masses of people, the history of the struggle of the masses of people themselves and not merely a record of the merits and faults of a certain leader. Much less should we set leaders of the party against the masses of people. In summing up history, only if we take the stand of the masters of the country, have the broad masses of people in mind and are not biased by wounds of personal misfortunes can we avoid being misled by a variety of superficial phenomena, grasp firmly the essence of historical development and look at problems relatively objectively.

In summing up the historical experience since the founding of the PRC, the "resolution" based itself precisely on the basic concept that the masses of people are the creators of the history of new China. It looked upon the party's undertaking as the people's undertaking and looked upon the revolutionary practice of the broad masses of people as the main body of historical activities. It took the revolutionary practice of the broad masses of people as the standard for appraising history and judging rights and wrongs. So it made logical conclusions in keeping with popular feelings in summing up the history since the founding of the PRC. The conclusions are objective and have brought to light the actual features of the process of our country's historical development. These conclusions are positive and will inspire the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses of people in making further contributions to the cause of socialist construction.

The "resolution" pointed out that on the whole, the history since the founding of the PRC was one of our party leading the people in carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction and in scoring tremendous achievements under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The "resolution" generalized the major achievements of our party in politics, economics, culture, national defense, foreign relations and so on. These achievements are objective facts which any unbiased person will recognize. Of course, these achievements are preliminary, especially the economic achievements. They still fall very short of the people's expectations, and there is really no reason for us to be conceited. When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" rode roughshod, they closed the country to international intercourse, had too high an opinion of themselves and mistook the backward for the advanced. We cannot do such foolish things again. However, if, with the continuous increase of international intercourse, with the continuous exposure of our weak points and backwardness and with a deeper understanding of the influence of mistakes and setbacks in our work on the national economy and the people's livelihood, we belittle or negate our achievements and talk as if our country has no saving graces or is in a complete mess, this would also be wrong. Compared with some industrialized countries, our country is backward in some aspects but there are various causes for this and we should make specific analysis. There are great differences in historical conditions and natural conditions between our country and these industrialized countries. If we compare in an oversimplified way things that should not be used for comparison, it will be difficult to arrive at correct conclusions.

We do not oppose making comparisons. . . We are for making rational comparisons between objects with similar objective conditions so as to help our analysis of problems with inspiring comparisons. It is fair and reasonable to compare our country with India because there are many similarities between us. We won our independence or liberation after World War II, have ancient civilizations, have large populations and are poor and backward large countries. The difference is that one is under the socialist system and the other is under the capitalist system. In making this comparison, we can see from one aspect which of these two social systems is superior and how our people are constructing our country.

(Ramaswami), an Indian economist, came to visit our country last year and made a comparison of the historical development in the past 30 years or so between India and China. According to data provided by this specialist, in 1949, China's conditions were worse than those of India but in 1980 the situation was reversed because these two big countries had chosen different roads. For example: China produced 330 million tons of grain and India produced only 140 million tons and India had 30 million hectares of arable land more than China; China produced 33 million tons of steel and India produced only 8 million tons; China produced 600 million tons of coal and India produced only 120 million tons; China produced 106 million tons of petroleum and India produced only 12 million tons; China generated 282 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity and India generated only 103 billion kilowatt-hours. Viewed from the people's standard of living, the average income of China based on the population, according to this specialist, was 200 percent to 300 percent higher than that of India. Although the standard of living of the richest Indians in the upper social stratum which accounted for 10 percent of the population was much higher than that of the Chinese people, the standard of living of the Chinese people was higher than that of the remaining 90 percent of the Indian people. In addition, according to statistics concerned, the rate of increase of industrial production in our country from 1949 to 1979 was 4,000 percent and that of India was only 400 percent; the rate of increase in our country's agricultural production was 270 percent and that of India was only 120 percent; in 1979, the total output of national production per capita in China was \$260-270 and that in India was only \$183; the grain output in China per capita was 332 kilograms and that in India was 201.2 kilograms. Of course, it should be pointed out that India has its strong points. Many things in the Indians' efforts to increase grain output, to develop modern industry, science, technology, education and so on in the past few years can be used for reference.

Comparisons have all along been relative and have their limits. We cannot rashly try to make a comprehensive conclusion based on this. But one thing is certain in this comparison: The differences in economic development and in other aspects caused by different social systems between China and India are very great. This shows in one aspect that we should not underestimate achievement scored in the 32 years since the founding of the PRC and that we should not belittle ourselves. There are no grounds for being pessimistic or underestimating our own capability. The "resolution" said that our achievements were "the product of the creative application of Marxism-Leninism by our party and people, the manifestation of the superiority of the socialist system." The correctness of this conclusion in the "resolution" can be clearly seen from the above comparison. The reason why we affirm these achievements in a practical and realistic way is not to show off or to propagandize but to affirm the great creative force of millions of people and to affirm the socialist road which the people of our country have firmly taken. They are things we have accomplished and the foundation for making further progress. We should treasure by a hundredfold the achievements we have already scored and strive to develop these achievements.

Look Dialectically Upon the Historical Setbacks With a Historical and Analytical Attitude

In affirming the achievements, the "resolution" admitted without mincing words that in the past 32 years, our party made mistakes in its guiding principles and the country suffered grave setbacks. How should we view these historical setbacks?

First, judged from the viewpoint of dialectical materialism, it is not unusual to have had historical setbacks. Mankind's history has never been as smooth as one would wish but has developed in a zig-zag. Since Marxists understand the objective laws of historical development and can take into account the emergence of the most complicated and most fantastic setbacks, they avoid as many detours as possible to reduce the losses to the revolution. However, Marxists are in fact after all men and are not imaginary gods and cannot change the law of historical development in spirals and advancing wave upon wave. In practice, it is quite impossible to avoid all detours and setbacks. We must change the concept of avoiding all detours and setbacks in our understanding. Lenin said, "To think that the world's history will develop smoothly without any big leaps backward is not dialectic, not scientific and not theoretically correct." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 2, p 851) The world's history is a history of tortuous advancement and the history of the development of socialism is the same. In its development of over one century starting from the publication of the "Communist Manifesto," the scientific socialist movement has undergone many setbacks. For example, it experienced several ups and downs in the First International, the Second International, the Third International and the historical period that followed. The strength of socialism sometimes expanded and sometimes contracted. Up until now, the socialist revolution has won victory only in a few countries. Have not crises of political upheavals and economic collapses even occurred in several countries where socialism has won victories? In some countries, socialism even failed after its initial success. Compared with those countries, the development of socialism in our country should be said to be relatively solid. The socialist system still stands lofty and firm even after such a great internal disorder as the "Cultural Revolution." This fully shows the great vitality of our country and also shows that historical setbacks after all cannot reverse the direction of the progress of history.

Second, the setbacks our country suffered occurred in the process of advancement in probing socialism. Our country was formerly a large and backward semicolonial and semifeudal country which had not undergone a complete stage of capitalism and whose level of productive forces was relatively backward. However, tempered in the long-term revolutionary struggle and educated with scientific socialism under the party's leadership, the masses of people urgently demanded the rapid eradication of poverty and backwardness in our country and were determined to take the socialist road to realize this. This is not something imposed upon the people but is the people's own choice. This choice is correct and is not "ultra-revolutionary" at all. As pointed out by Stalin, "Socialism may serve (and is already beginning to serve!) as the banner of liberation for the millions who inhabit the vast colonial states of imperialism." ("Collected Works of Stalin," vol 5, p 283) Of course, it cannot be denied that it is unprecedented in the world's history to build socialism in a country like ours and many problems we encounter were not envisaged by classical Marxist writers. Being without experience, we have to grope our way forward. Consequently, we sometimes succeeded but we were bound to make mistakes at other times. Our guiding principle for socialist transformation was correct and we succeeded in finding a unique way for victoriously realizing the socialist transformation of our country. After the socialist transformation was basically completed, we hoped to find a good way to correctly handle various social and political contradictions within the socialist society, to rapidly eradicate our country's economic backwardness and to find a way to build socialism which was suited to our country's national conditions. However, we were not ideologically prepared for the newly emergent socialist society which came so quickly and we did not seriously study class struggle which still existed within a certain scope and other social and political contradictions after the socialist transformation was basically completed. So when some new problems appeared in the process of development, especially after some serious political incidents occurred, our party failed to remain cool-headed and did not carry out objective and scientific analysis on these new and complicated social phenomena but became accustomed to sticking to old experience and mistook problems which no longer involved class struggle as class struggle, looked upon class struggle within a certain scope as overall class struggle and mechanically used large-scale violent struggle methods.

This led to the mistake of magnifying class struggle committed in the antirightist struggle in 1957 and eventually developed into serious mistakes such as the "Cultural Revolution" which affected the whole situation and lasted for a long time. We lacked experience and did not carry out enough scientific study of the magnificent cause of building socialism on a nationwide scale. We did not have a clear understanding of the basic characteristics of the our country's economic development and our national conditions in other respects, exaggerated the function of subjective will and subjective efforts, overlooked the objective laws of economic development, were overanxious for quick results and were impatient to make rash advance, resulting in defects in economic construction since the "Great Leap Forward" in 1958. These defects and setbacks undoubtedly brought misfortune to the people but we should distinguish setbacks occurring in the process of our party's probing socialism from crises caused by exploiting class ruling cliques' ruthless oppression of the people and snatching surplus value to the greatest extent. These two are essentially different and should not be lumped together. Only by drawing a clear line of demarcation on this basic point can we correctly understand the historical setbacks in our country.

Third, we should make specific analysis on different mistakes and setbacks. Mistakes and setbacks that appeared since the founding of the PRC were not exactly the same. The "resolution" made a deep analysis of these mistakes and setbacks and distinguished one from another: 1) Mistakes affecting the overall situation were distinguished from partial mistakes. The mistake affecting the overall situation was mainly the "Cultural Revolution." All other mistakes such as magnifying the antirightist struggle, the socialist educational movement in towns and countryside and criticism in the ideological field carried out before the "Cultural Revolution" occurred only within a certain scope and did not affect the whole situation. 2) Mistakes in guiding principles were distinguished from work done by the broad masses of cadres and people. The fundamental guiding principle of the "Cultural Revolution" was completely wrong. However, we should affirm the tremendous efforts to put an end to the mistake of the "Cultural Revolution" that were made during the period when Comrade Zhou Enlai and Comrade Deng Xiaoping were in charge of the routine work of the Central Committee in succession. Nor should we obliterate the fact that during those 10 years, the broad masses of cadres and people persisted in their work and persisted in production under very difficult conditions so that although the national economy suffered great losses, it still developed and our socialist construction was not interrupted. 3) Mistakes which were not thoroughly corrected were distinguished from mistakes which were not corrected. Mistakes before the "Cultural Revolution," with the exception of a few which we were not conscious of, were all corrected to a certain extent. It is not correct to say that there were no correctoins made at all. In politics, we reexamined the cases of most of the comrades who were wrongly criticized in the "campaign against right-opportunism" and rehabilitated them and removed the political label of being "rightists," put on most of them in 1962. As for economic mistakes, we took a series of measures to start correcting them in 1958 but the work was interrupted by the "campaign against right-opportunism." Starting from the winter of 1960, our party made tremendous efforts to correct the leftist mistakes in rural areas and decided to adopt the policy of "readjusting, consolidating, filling out and raising standards" for the national economy and the nationaleconomy was relatively smoothly restored and developed. Of course, the correction made at that time was not thorough but we should not deny our party's efforts in correcting mistakes of which it was conscious. Mistakes vary in their seriousness and refusing to correct mistakes and correcting mistakes once one is conscious of them are two different matters.

Fourth, we should not take a pessimistic attitude toward mistakes and setbacks. Everything has a dual nature. Mistakes in themselves are not good but if we understand our mistakes and sum up the experiences and lessons, the mistakes will become precursors of correctness and will be of some value.

Our major setbacks on several occasions, especially the serious setbacks of the "Cultural Revolution," fully exposed the past shortcomings in the system and mistakes in the guiding ideology and policies and thus our party's understanding of these things became clearer and clearer. The series of correct decisions made by our party since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee were the outcome of a deep understanding of the mistakes and of the summing up of experiences and lessons. As pointed out by the "resolution," our party has gradually mapped out the correct path for socialist modernization suited to China's conditions. It is based on the summing up of the negative as well as positive experiences since the founding of the PRC, and particularly of the lessons of the "Cultural Revolution." We must change the prevalent metaphysical view toward mistakes and setbacks which sees only the aspect of their direct destructiveness and overlooks the aspect of their being able to change into something of value under specific conditions. To learn from mistakes is not merely empty talk and only those who probe can understand its profound meaning. Historical disasters are bound to be compensated by historical progress. The negative education of the "Cultural Revolution" will surely compensate us in our understanding and mastering the laws of development of the socialist society so that we will score greater achievements in the course of building socialism.

Distinguish Between Rights and Wrongs and Achievements and Errors; Scientifically Appraise the Historical Role of Comrade Mao Zedong

In appraising historical questions since the founding of the PRC, the most central and most fundamental question is how to appraise the historical role of Comrade Mao Zedong. When the question of the historical appraisal of Comrade Mao Zedong is correctly resolved, we should be able to do a good job of summing up the experiences and lessons of other significant historical questions. This is because he was always the principal leader of our party and state ever since the establishment of the PRC. All significant work was actually carried out under his leadership. Achievements were scored under his leadership, and mistakes were made under his leadership. No significant achievements and mistakes and rights and wrongs could be separated from his role. Therefore, the "resolution" has placed the appraisal of Comrade Mao Zedong in the most important position.

Comrade Mao Zedong is a great historic figure. The revolutionary cause he carried out and the revolutionary theories he put forth have in fact left a profound and indelible mark in both the history of China and in world history and have produced tremendous and far-reaching influence. All our large numbers of revolutionaries have grown up under the nature and guidance of his thought. He opened up a new epoch of study and literary writing. Until now, our frequently used scientific, political language was mostly developed by him. Despite the fact that he made serious errors during his later years, he scored together with his comrades-in-arms a lot of great historical meritorious achievements in the history of China. It is certainly a very difficult task for his comrades-in-arms, students and successors to make a scientific appraisal of such a great historic figure. However, to be responsible to the people and to the party's cause, it is necessary to make an appraisal of his achievements and errors and rights and wrongs. With a respectful and a cautious attitude, the "resolution" has strived to distinguish Comrade Mao Zedong's correct aspect from his erroneous aspect so that our party's appraisal of him is objective, honest and fair.

First, it has both fully affirmed his historical meritorious achievements and seriously pointed out his historical errors. The "resolution" pointed out: Although Comrade Mao Zedong "made gross mistakes during the 'Cultural Revolution,' if we judge his activities as a whole, his contributions to the Chinese revolution far outweigh his mistakes." On the basis of the close relations between the history of the development of the CCP since it was founded 60 years ago and Comrade Mao Zedong's revolutionary activities, the "resolution" discussed his great meritorious achievements rendered to the founding of the PRC and the development of the socialist cause.

At the same time, it also discussed the mistakes he made in the guiding principles of our party's work after socialist transformation was basically completed. It did not hide his mistakes because of his great meritorious achievements, nor did it underestimate or obliterate his great meritorious achievements because of the gross mistakes he made during his later years. It was completely correct for the "resolution" to say that his achievements outweighed his errors. This was because first, the weights of his achievements and errors were different. Take for example his meritorious achievements in leading the founding of the socialist new China. He in fact opened a new epoch in the history of the Chinese nation. On the other hand, however, the "Cultural Revolution" did not cause our new China to become once again old China. Second, the lengths of time of his achievements and errors were different. Comrade Mao Zedong was the principal representative of the Chinese revolution for half a century ever since he opened up the road to the Jinggangshan Mountains. It was generally acknowledged that he scored great achievements during the first 40 years, and it was only during the last 10 years that he made gross mistakes. Third, the historical influences of his achievements and errors were different. His meritorious achievements were factors that should play a long-term role; and the Chinese people will advance for generations along the road opened up by him. As for his mistakes during his later years, they were gradually corrected after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. As a matter of fact, they were corrected by following or developing the correct thinking he advocated in the past. Therefore, it was really no exaggeration when the "resolution" said "his contributions to the Chinese revolution far outweigh his mistakes."

Second, it has made clear the nature of his mistakes, and drawn a clear line of demarcation with the evil of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Comrade Mao Zedong made gross mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution." We should not ignore or cover up the seriousness of his mistakes, because that would lead to even more serious mistakes. However, as was pointed out in the "resolution," Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes were, after all, the mistakes made by a great proletarian revolutionary. It is thus very important to distinguish Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes from the evil of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Otherwise, we would still be confusing right and wrong and thereby confusing enemies and friends. The distinction between the two was quite obvious. First, their objectives were different. In launching the "Cultural Revolution," Comrade Mao Zedong constantly maintained that his theory and practice were Marxist and that they were necessary for saving China's socialist revolution and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. This was in fact where his tragedy lay. On the other hand, Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and members of their cliques vainly attempted to usurp the supreme power of the party and state, overthrow China's people's democratic dictatorship system and destroy socialism and our party. Second, their activities were different. Despite the fact that Comrade Mao Zedong did not change the erroneous principles of the "Cultural Revolution" in the overall situation, he somehow accomplished many good deeds. Examples were: He protected some leadership cadres of the party and renowned figures outside the party; led the struggle that smashed the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique; made significant criticisms and exposure of Jiang Qing and others and thereby prevented their ambitious scheme of usurping the supreme leadership power of the party and state from succeeding; constantly and vigilantly paid attention to upholding China's security and formulated correct foreign policies; and so forth. Lin Biao's and Jiang Qing's two counterrevolutionary conspiratorial cliques brought calamity to the country and the people. They were guilty of the most heinous crimes and were public enemies. Their evil and Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes were two questions of different natures and they simply should not be mentioned in the same breath.

Third, it has pointed out the responsibility for the mistakes, while emphasizing the analysis of the circumstances and roots of the mistakes. Comrade Mao Zedong should bear primary responsibility for the mistakes of the "Cultural Revolution," and this was clearly stated in the "resolution." However, Marxism holds that no significant and complicated historical phenomena is accidental. As for such a significant and complicated historical phenomenon, we must neither simply dismiss the issue just by affixing the responsibility to someone, nor should we explain the issue based only on some personal qualities and features. We should in fact emphasize analysis of historical circumstance. During the period of the rectification of incorrect work style in Yanan, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out when he summed up the party's historical experience: "In dealing with questions of party history, we should lay the stress not on the responsibility of certain individual comrades but on analyzing the circumstances in which the errors were committed, on the content of the errors and on their social, historical and ideological roots." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 3, p 892) Comrade Mao Zedong's words were meant to exhort other people at that time, and now we should assume this same attitude toward him. On the basis of this spirit, the "resolution" not only pointed out the subjective factors for Comrade Mao Zedong making mistakes during his later years (such as developing an arrogant attitude, divorcing himself from practice and from the masses, departing from collective leadership, acting more and more arbitrarily and even putting himself above the CCP Central Committee), but it also analyzed the complicated historical conditions for the development of this phenomenon, the domestic reasons and international background for his launching the "Cultural Revolution" and making the mistakes as well as the ideological, social and historical roots causes. By domestic reasons, what was meant was mainly that Comrade Mao Zedong saw some contradictions in the course of development of socialism and also the dark side existing in the body of our party and state. His mistakes were that he did not correctly analyze problems, confused right and wrong and enemies and friends, and he should not have tried to solve these problems by launching the "Cultural Revolution." By international background, what was meant was mainly that the leaders of the Soviet Union expanded the ideological dispute between the two parties into political confrontation between the two countries, thus forcing us to carry out an international struggle against revisionism. His mistakes were that he led the international struggle against revisionism into our own country and our party and confused it with the divergence of views within the party. The ideological root of his mistakes was that he misinterpreted certain tentative ideas and views of classical Marxist writers and turned them into political dogmas, thus forming a set of erroneous theories concerning the class struggle in the socialist society. Moreover, he himself also regarded those theories as a development of Marxism-Leninism and struggled to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism. The social and historical roots of his mistakes mainly referred to the very long feudal history of our country and the influence of the pernicious influence of autocracy to our party's ideology and politics. As a result of them, we were unable to quickly institutionalize and legalize democracy within our party and in state politics and social life. They became the soil for the growth of arbitrary actions and the personality cult within the party. Once the "Cultural Revolution" was launched, it was therefore very difficult to stop it.

Fourth, it has emphasized the scientific nature of Mao Zedong Thought, and distinguished this scientific theory from Comrade Mao Zedong's erroneous view during his later years. It has always been a question of great concern among the people how did Comrade Mao Zedong uphold Mao Zedong Thought while committing mistakes during his later years. The "resolution" solved this problem. In connection with a summation of the historical experience of China's socialist revolution and construction, it made a comprehensive and systematic exposition of Mao Zedong Thought and emphasized that Mao Zedong Thought is a scientific guiding thought suited to China's situation and a scientific guiding thought suited to China's situation and a scientific theory on China's revolution and construction.

Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes during his later years, on the other hand, "obviously deviated from the track of Mao Zedong Thought, which signified an integration of the general principles of Marxism-Leninism with the specific practice of the Chinese revolution." Therefore, Comrade Mao Zedong's erroneous views during his later years did not belong to the content of Mao Zedong Thought; and upholding Mao Zedong Thought certainly does not include Mao Zedong's erroneous views during his later years. It is very important to strictly distinguish between the two. It has pointed out clearly to us the direction for upholding Mao Zedong Thought in the future. The content in different aspects of Mao Zedong Thought discussed in the "resolution" is in fact the specific content of our upholding Mao Zedong Thought. In upholding Mao Zedong Thought, we must not only uphold these correct principles and conclusions that have been tested through our long history. What is more important is that we must make use of its stand, views and methods and continuously study and solve the new situations and new problems emerging in our practice so as to enrich and develop Mao Zedong Thought with new principles and new conclusions that are in keeping with reality.

Fifth, it has discarded "the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat," but maintained that it is necessary to uphold the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat. Comrade Mao Zedong's erroneous views during his later years were once generalized to form the so-called "theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." The "theory" was neither in keeping with Marxism-Leninism nor in keeping with China's actual situation. The "resolution" both analyzed its theoretical fallacies and also pointed out its harm in practice. This "theory" brought pain and calamity to the Chinese people and they still remain fresh in the people's memory. We must resolutely discard it. Because of this "theory," a special meaning was given to the term "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." That is to say, it specially meant the revolution in which one class overthrows another. Therefore, this term should no longer be used. What should be pointed out is that despite the fact the "Cultural Revolution," which Comrade Mao Zedong launched on the basis of this "theory," was completely wrong and that it was in no sense a revolution, yet the kind of revolutionary enterprising spirit which he developed over the long period of revolutionary struggles should never be negated. Discarding "the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" and using no more the concept of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" does not mean writing off the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat. We must not only at the present moment carry forward our proletarian revolutionary spirit and carry out arduous revolutionary struggles for the realization of socialist modernization, but we must in the future also carry forward our proletarian revolutionary spirit and carry out even more arduous revolutionary struggle for the realization of the grand ideal of communism. We should never waver on this because it is determined by the nature and tasks of our proletarian revolutionary political party. The "resolution" has clearly and strictly distinguished between the two and pointed out: "In this new historical period, the whole membership of the CCP and the whole people must never cease to cherish lofty revolutionary ideals, maintain a dynamic revolutionary fighting spirit and carry China's great socialist revolution and socialist construction through to the end." This is indeed a solemn declaration of our party in continuing to hold aloft our revolutionary banner and carrying forward our proletarian revolutionary spirit.

The "resolution" has made a penetrating and specific analysis of different aspects of Comrade Mao Zedong. It has resolutely rejected his mistakes and warmly protected what is correct, thereby scientifically appraising his position in history and correctly upholding his bright image. This analysis by the "resolution" has fully manifested our party's high level of Marxist theory.

Proceed From Reality, Solemnly Change Some Important Presentations of Historical Questions and Carry Out New Historical Generalization

In summing up historical experience and in making an appraisal of history, we should examine and test past historical concepts and past presentations of historical questions besides analyzing historical events and clarifying historical achievements and errors. Lenin said: We must understand that the whole thing now is practical work. "Theory is vitalized by practice, corrected by practice and tested by practice." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 3, p 398) Historical practice is the court for testing historical theory. All past historical understandings must be based on reasoning. Correct understandings will be upheld, mistaken ones will be corrected, incomplete ones will be supplemented and unscientific ones will be made scientific so that all new understandings will be established on exact expressions of the actual historical processes as they occurred. The "resolution" did precisely this. In recalling the history of the party's development, it changed some presentations of historical questions commonly used in the past and made new historical generalizations on some important questions.

1. The term the people's democratic dictatorship was formally used again. The concept of the people's democratic dictatorship was a great creation by our party in the long-term struggle to find a form of political power for the Chinese revolution and it was also an important content of Mao Zedong Thought in integrating basic Marxist tenets with the actual practice of the Chinese revolution. In the past, when we said that the people's democratic dictatorship was in essence the proletarian dictatorship, there were two meanings: one was that the system of the people's democratic dictatorship in our country was in essence the proletarian dictatorship and was in conformity with Marxist theory on state and that any doubt about its nature was wrong. The other was that the state system of the proletarian dictatorship had taken the concrete form of the people's democratic dictatorship in our country and this was a kind of the proletarian dictatorship of the Chinese pattern. Therefore, these two concepts were used simultaneously before the "Cultural Revolution." During the 10 years of chaos, Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their ilk abandoned the term of the people's democratic dictatorship. This historical setback has helped us by negative example to further clarify that the term the people's democratic dictatorship is a scientific term suited to our country's conditions because the expression itself already clearly and correctly includes the two aspects of the people's democracy and the people's dictatorship. It helps us understand correctly the nature and function of our country's political power and is conducive for us to guard against any distortion or one-sidedness in practical work.

2. It clarified that the period from the inception of the PRC to the basic completion of the socialist transformation was a period of "transition from new democracy to socialism." Although this way of presentation was basically the same as that of the past--"the time from the founding of the PRC to the basic completion of the socialist transformation is a transitional period"--it expressed more clearly the characteristics of this historical stage. The past presentation only indicated "a transitional period" without mentioning a transition from what conditions to what conditions. Marx and Lenin looked upon the stage after seizing political power as "the transitional period from capitalism to socialism." However, our country did not undergo a complete capitalist stage. It developed capitalism only under semicolonial and semifeudal conditions and the revolution it carried out was a new democratic revolution. Only after it had won victory did it carry out the socialist revolution. The "resolution" generalized this stage as "the transition from new democracy to socialism" and it reflected more precisely the characteristics of our country's historical development.

Of course, admitting that there was a period of new democracy after the founding of new China does not imply that new democracy was an independent social form. Nor does it imply that socialist revolution could not be carried out during this period.

Comrade Mao Zedong said long ago: This is a form resulting from the historical characteristics of the Chinese society and "this form suits a certain historical period and is therefore transitional." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 2, p 636) Taken as a whole, new democracy is not socialism but its politics, economy and culture "all contain an element of socialism, and by no means a mere casual element but one with a decisive role." (Ibid, p 665) In his report "On the Process in Formulating the 'Draft Resolution of the Common Program of the CPPCC' and its Characteristics" given shortly before the founding of PRC, Comrade Zhou Enlai said that new democracy was a transitional stage.

As a matter of fact, after the general line for the transitional period was put forth in 1952, the tasks of the socialist revolution were carried out in an all-round way and the principal internal contradiction became the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road. Therefore, the idea of completely separating new democracy from socialism is wrong. Besides, admitting that this stage is a transitional period from new democracy to socialism is not contradictory to calling new China a socialist country. As pointed out by Lenin, on the one hand, this implied our "determination to achieve the transition to socialism." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 27, p 310) And on the other hand, it was "because we had taken this road, and our words would not be merely empty ones." (Ibid, vol 26, p 436) When we say that in the transitional period our country was a socialist country, we mean its essence and orientation of development as well as the socialist economic components which played important roles. When we say that in this period our country was a new democratic country we mean certain characteristics of its form of political power and the existence of five kinds of economic components. This is the result of stressing different aspects from different angles and there is no fundamental difference in nature.

3. It clarified the principal contradiction to be resolved by socialism. The "resolution" said: "After socialist transformation was fundamentally completed, the principal contradiction our country has had to resolve is that between the growing material and cultural needs of the people and the backwardness of social production." This statement had absorbed the fruit of the resolution made at the 8th CCP's national congress and was in line with Stalin's generalization of the socialist basic economic laws. The socialist basic economic laws are actually the principal contradiction to be resolved by the socialist society. The reason is that after the exploiting classes have been eliminated as classes, the principal task of the party and the state is to concentrate its strength to develop the social productive forces and to meet people's material and cultural needs. No matter whether we are talking about basic economic laws or the principal contradiction, what we want to generalize is the same. Only the way of expression is different.

There are two evident advantages in the "resolution's" way of expression. First, it has straightforwardly revealed the fundamental motive force which promotes the development of the productive forces in socialist society. Viewed from historical materialism, man's first historical activity was to make production satisfy the needs of subsistence. The history of man's society, in essence, was a history of continuously satisfying his own needs. However, in the class society, this was alienated and the needs of a portion of the people were sacrificed for the needs of another portion of the people. In the socialist society, with the elimination of the exploiting classes, the contradiction between production and needs appears in more direct form and pushes the socialist society forward. Productive forces are actually man's capability in conquering nature and meeting his needs. Therefore, the principal contradiction as stated in the "resolution" directly reveals the motive force for developing the socialist productive forces. Second, it has explicitly explained the purpose of socialist production. Societies of a different nature have different purposes of production. A capitalist's purpose of production is to squeeze to the greatest extent surplus value from the workers.

In the socialist society, since the system of exploitation has been destroyed and laborers have become the masters in production, the purpose of production is no longer to meet the needs of a small minority of exploiters but to meet the needs of the broad masses of laborers, thus meeting the needs of the whole society. The statement in the "resolution" has explicitly expressed the purpose and urgency of developing production. This is conducive to overcoming various kinds of erroneous understandings about the purpose of socialist production that have occurred in practical work and to raise our consciousness of the strategic shift of the focus of the work of the party and the state.

The attitude adopted by "the resolution on certain questions in the history of our party" in summing up the experience since the founding of the PRC is extremely solemn. It has not glossed over any major problems. It is impossible for a political party of any other class in the world to do the same. It fully shows that our party is worthy of being a party armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and a party which serves the people whole-heartedly. In studying the "resolution," we should fully understand this dauntless spirit of our party in strictly dissecting itself and seek unanimity of understanding of historical questions based on the spirit of the "resolution." We should no longer be confused by minor matters. The whole party should answer the call of the "resolution," unite closely together, continue to carry forward the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains and strive to build our country into a modern, highly democratic and highly civilized strong socialist country.

WEN HUI BAO ON ATTITUDE TOWARD HISTORICAL QUESTIONS

HK060557 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 23 Jul 81 p 3

[Ideological commentary by Ma Ming [7456 7686]: "Go Into Rough Outlines Rather Than Meticulous Detail in Handling Questions of History"]

[Text] To go into rough outlines rather than meticulous details in handling historical questions is an important policy which has been repeatedly stressed since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, and is fully expressed in the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted by the 6th plenary session.

The "rough" and "meticulous" mentioned above refer to the correct principle and scientific method we should adopt in observing, studying and handling historical questions. "Go into rough outlines" means to take the historical facts "in their entirety and in their interconnection," (Lenin: Collected Works, vol 23, p 279) to analyze historically and dialectically the right and wrong of important historical events and the contributions and mistakes of important leading figures, and to correctly sum up historical experiences. "Not to go into meticulous details" means not to enumerate the ordinary facts and quibble over side issues of specific historical events, or to mistake the part for the whole and the nonessentials for the essentials. The history of the 32 years since the founding of the state is intricate and complicated. To go into rough outlines rather than meticulous details helps us to grasp the general course and the key links of history so that we can make an all-round evaluation according to facts. There is a misunderstanding among some comrades who think that in reviewing history, the more they go into meticulous details the better and that things cannot be made clear from rough outlines. In this connection, the "resolution" sets a good example for us. It sums up certain important questions in history clearly, penetratingly and thoroughly, and is convincing in its clear distinction between right and wrong and between merits and mistakes. This is evidence to show the correctness of the policy of going into rough outlines rather than meticulous details.

In the final analysis, the reason why this policy should be adopted in handling historical questions is determined by the purpose of summing up historical experience. It is for learning from historical experience, drawing lessons so that we will not repeat them and for making continuous advances that we review past history, and not just for the sake of reviewing history. This requires that we must take a scientific attitude toward questions of history. In the history of our party, whether we were clear about this purpose and took a scientific attitude directly affected our party in correctly summing up historical experience. For instance, the sixth national congress of our party summed up all previous armed uprisings, but some comrades were not clear about the purpose and paid too much attention to regional and personal gain and loss. Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out: "If the uprisings in certain places were mentioned as not so successful, the representatives from those places would seem to be stirred. They always expected to receive better comments on their uprisings. This was why we were not cool-headed in summing up these experience and lessons." (Zhou Enlai: Selected Works, vol 1, p175) For another instance, before the Zunyi conference, there were several struggles against the erroneous trends within the party. Though they were necessary, there were also mistakes in methods. During the period from 1942 to 1944 when the leading organs and the high-ranking cadres of the Central Committee were discussing the history of the party, especially the historical period from the beginning of 1931 to the end of 1934, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in his famous speech "Our Study and the Current Situation": "This time, in dealing with questions of party history we should lay the stress not on the responsibility of certain individual comrades but on the analysis of the circumstances in which the errors were committed, on the content of the errors and on their social, historical and ideological roots;" only thus can we "achieve the dual objective of clarity in ideology and unity among comrades." (Mao Zedong: Selected Works, vol 3, p 942) What Comrade Mao Zedong expounded here was actually the policy of going into rough outlines rather than meticulous details, which should be implemented in handling questions of history. This attitude of regarding the historical experiences and lessons of our party historically and dialectically symbolizes the maturity of the party. Thanks to the clear understanding of the purpose and the correct method, the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party" unanimously adopted in 1945 by the Seventh Plenary Session of the Sixth CCP Central Committee was able to play the historical role of unifying the understanding of the whole party, strengthening the party's solidarity and bringing about the great victory for the revolutionary cause of the people. So, in discussing and drawing conclusions on certain questions in the history of our party since the founding of the state, the party Central Committee has clearly put forward the policy of going into rough outlines rather than meticulous details. This was not done at random, but is a correct policy in view of the purpose of summing up experiences and lessons and in light of the past positive and negative experiences of our party in handling questions of history. By insisting on this policy, the "resolution" helps us to fully recognize the historical role played by Comrade Mao Zedong in the Chinese revolution and the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding ideology of our party. It helps us to realistically evaluate rights and wrongs as well as the merits and mistakes in the 32 years since the founding of the state. It also helps us to avoid repeating the faults, shortcomings and mistakes of the past and avoid detours in the new historical period, so as to advance continuously along the correct orientation gradually mapped out since the third plenary session and build our country into a modern and powerful socialist country which suits our own conditions.

While studying the "resolution," we must deepen our understanding of the absolute necessity of the policy of going into rough outlines rather than meticulous details and apply it in the whole course of study. If our consciousness is not raised on this question, our vision will be so seriously restricted that we will find it hard to distinguish between right and wrong and to unify our ideology with the basic conclusions of the "resolution."

During the discussion of the past few years on the criterion of truth, many people made very good explorations of the historical experiences since the founding of the state, which provided the ideological and theoretical conditions for the formulation of the "resolution." However, we must also see that there were differences in understanding and evaluation of some major questions. These were inevitable in the process of cognition, but at the same time they were closely connected with the different views on what policy we should adopt in summing up questions of history. This is because, if we depart from this policy, we are likely to concentrate our attention on the less important side of some question, lay much stress on individual responsibility, mistake the nonessentials for the essentials and blur our eyes with some individual facts and side issues, and fail to gain a correct understanding of the experiences and lessons from which we should take warning. In studying the "resolution," as well as in dealing with the questions of history, we must implement the policy of going into rough outlines rather than meticulous details. Only thus will we be able to avoid quibbling over side issues in historical events and avoid new mistakes, conscientiously lay stress on summing up experiences and lessons, and concentrate our attention on the tasks awaiting our fulfillment.

To implement the policy of going into rough outlines rather than meticulous details in handling questions of history is in accord with the basic principles of dialectical and historical materialism. It is also the inheritance and development of the party's fine traditions in the new historical conditions. It reaches us how to bid farewell to the past, value the present and face the future, so that we can further cast off the yoke of "leftist" guiding ideology and unite as one to build the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

GONGREN RIBAO ON PERMITTING INDIVIDUAL OPERATION

HK060606 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Wei Xianming [7614 0341 6900]: "Permitting Individual Operation Does Not Mean Negating the Transformation of Private Ownership"]

[Text] The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted at the sixth plenary session affirmed the correctness of the party's guiding principles and fundamental policies which have been formulated for the sake of carrying out socialist transformation of the private ownership system of the means of production, and pointed out that the realization of this profound social reform is a great and historic victory of people of all nationalities throughout China. Some comrades have asked: What is the point of restoring and developing individual operation at present in this situation? To these comrades, carrying out socialist transformation of the individual economy and restoring and developing it are contradictory and exclusive.

As a matter of fact, we can easily solve this "contradiction" when we carry out some analyses.

All of us know that the People's Republic of China was built on a semifeudal and semi-colonial social foundation. In the early years of the founding of new China, its economy was extremely backward. Modern industry then only accounted for a very small proportion of the national economy, while agriculture and handicraft industry developed boundlessly. After a 3-year period of economic restoration, in 1952, the output of the machinery industry only accounted for 28 percent of the total industrial and agricultural output, while the output of agriculture and the handicraft industry accounted for 72 percent. Although we had confiscated bureaucrat capital and established socialist state-owned economy, the economy under public ownership was in a poor situation in the entire national economy. This situation was particularly obvious in agriculture, the handicraft industry, commerce and service trades in which the scattered and backward individual economy enjoyed overwhelming superiority. Take the handicraft industry for example, only 250,000 of 10 million handicraft workers joined the cooperatives in 1952, and their output only accounted for 3.5 percent of the total output of the handicraft industry throughout the country.

The individual economy's scale of production was limited, technology was backward, equipment was poor and labor productivity was extremely low. Simultaneously, the individual enterprises faced many difficulties in adopting new technology and developing expanded reproduction because there was insufficient capital and a small amount of accumulation. None of this accorded with socialist construction or the incessantly growing demands of the people's livelihood. In addition, individual economy was the economy of small commodities, which occupied an insecure position. In a situation where socialist economy had not yet gained superiority, individual economy would not only be exploited by private merchants but would also, as proved by a lot of facts then, lead to polarization if it were allowed to develop spontaneously. All this would subsequently give rise to capitalism and unavoidably affect the consolidation and development of the socialist economic basis. Therefore, it was necessary to carry out socialist transformation of the individual economy and guide the individual laborers to embark on the road of socialist collectivization. This is a demand of the objective law that production relations must accord with the development of the productive force, and is where the fundamental interests of the broad masses of laborers lie.

Currently, when we appropriately restore and develop individual economy, we do not mean to disintegrate the collective economic organizations which have been organized in the collectivization movement or to enable the individual laborers who have participated in socialist collective labor to promote individual production again. On the contrary, under the premise of further consolidating and developing socialist collective economy and guaranteeing that socialist economy under public ownership enjoys dominant superiority, we must allow the unemployed and idle social labor force, unemployed educated youths and a certain portion of the retired workers and staff to engage in individual operations to make their own living and look after their families in accordance with the social needs and their own application, while simultaneously providing them with a chance to contribute their efforts to socialist construction. It is evident that this device does not imply negating the movement of socialist transformation.

On the other hand, when we affirm the correctness and great victory of socialist transformation, we do not imply that there is no problem in our work. As is pointed out in the "resolution" "there were shortcomings and errors. From the summer of 1955 onwards, we were over-hasty in pressing on with agricultural cooperation and the transformation of private handicraft and commercial establishments. We were far from meticulous, the changes were too fast, and we did our work in a somewhat summary, stereotyped manner, leaving open a number of questions for a long time." Problems of "food, clothing, and buying things" were found in a number of cities. Regarding certain shortcomings and errors such as those projects where production and business should not have been centralized for the time being but were hastily collectivized, and which have brought inconvenience to social production and the masses, it is necessary to carry out change and restoration in a truth-seeking way. This device does not negate the necessity of the entire socialist transformation movement but serves to support and consolidate the result of this movement.

We must emphatically point out that, fundamentally speaking, the reason for appropriately restoring and developing a certain portion of individual economy at present is decided by the objective economic situation of the current stage in our country. Although we have won great victories in economic construction since liberation, ours is still a poor country in which the productive force is underdeveloped and economic development is extremely unbalanced.

There are many factors accounting for this, including serious mistakes in the guiding principles of our work and in particular, the mistake of the 10-year "Great Cultural Revolution" which caused serious damage to the productive force.

Various levels of development of the productive force, from the most modernized to the most old-fashioned, exist in many departments of the national economy. Mostly simple production tools are used and manual labor is still the chief form of labor in agriculture, the handicraft industry, commerce and service trades, and the level of development of the productive force is very low. In accordance with this situation, our country, at this stage, cannot only establish socialist economy under public ownership, but must establish a structure of multilevel ownership, from state-owned economy to individual economy, in which socialist economy under public ownership enjoys absolute superiority, thus enabling various economic components to co-exist and the practice of division of labor. In this way, we can provide more opportunities for employment for a large and newly-grown labor force. While economy under public ownership enjoys superiority and can restrict the production and circulation of the individual economy, the existence of individual economy will not hamper the consolidation and development of the socialist economy, but on the contrary, can supplement and assist socialist economy under public ownership. Therefore, we can say to a certain extent that the current restoration and appropriate development of individual economy have their own objective foundation and are not bound to be related to the socialist transformation movement itself.

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON AGRICULTURAL, SIDELINE GOODS

OW060428 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1511 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Aug (XINHUA)--The State Council recently approved and transmitted a report by the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives on certain questions concerning the current purchase of agricultural and sideline products. It called on the various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's governments to do well in purchasing agricultural and sideline products and to ensure that the task of transferring products to other localities is fulfilled.

The State Council's circular says, over the past 2 years, the state has relaxed its agricultural policy and raised the purchasing prices for major agricultural and sideline products. This has promoted agricultural production. The situation in the rural areas is good. Generally speaking, the task of purchasing agricultural and sideline products is satisfactory. However, we must also pay attention to the fact that some localities have failed to exercise due controls over the purchase of agricultural and sideline products, particularly vital raw materials for industrial production, commodities for export and materials for production and construction. This has caused the prices of certain agricultural products to rise too high and has hampered the fulfillment of purchasing plans for certain vital agricultural and sideline products and for transferring these products to other localities. This is unfavorable to readjusting the national economy and stabilizing market prices. Measures must be taken to correct this situation.

In its report, the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives proposed the following measures:

1. Persistently adhere to the policy of monopolized, assigned and negotiated purchases.

The purchase and marketing of first-category products like cotton (including cotton velvet) must continue to be monopolized by the state and therefore, cotton and homespun yarn and cloth must not be sold on the market. No department should use cotton yarn or cloth to barter for cotton. The supply and marketing cooperatives must do a good job in bartering for or purchasing cotton from peasants who have kept it for their own use. The regulation on paying higher prices as an incentive to those willing to sell products above their assigned quotas will continue. The percentages of products which a locality may retain for itself will remain unchanged. The various localities must strive to fulfill state plans for transferring products to other localities.

For second-category products, a system of assigned quotas will be implemented. The state will assign a production unit or an individual commune member certain purchase quotas. After the production units or individual commune members have fulfilled their assigned purchase quotas, they can freely dispose of their surplus products or sell them to the state at negotiated prices. If, after fulfilling their assigned purchase quotas, the production units or individual commune members have a surplus of vital industrial raw materials, export commodities, or materials for production or construction such as cured tobacco leaves, mao bamboo, punt-pole bamboo, cattlehides, wool and other important livestock products, the state, when it deems it desirable to keep more of these materials in stock, can barter for these surplus materials with certain materials (including industrial products in acute short supply in rural areas) as an incentive to arouse the peasants' enthusiasm for producing them.

On the question of fixing the basic quantities of important industrial raw materials and export goods belonging to the second-category products, the actual situation should be considered because things are different in different localities. Do not demand uniformity in everything. The provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's governments will make the decisions. Regardless of whether the basic purchasing quantities are fixed, efforts should be made to ensure the fulfillment of the state purchasing plan.

Third-category products will continue to be purchased and sold at negotiated prices. It is necessary to apply the related principles and policies of the central authorities and make the purchase and sale of these products more flexible.

2. Earnestly implement the price policy for farm and sideline products.

In procuring farm and sideline products, it is necessary to strictly observe the price policy and the limits of authority and guarantee the basic stability of market prices. First- and second-category product prices should be set strictly according to the state fixed prices. Unilaterally raising prices, demanding higher prices for above-quota purchases and soliciting subsidies in excess of regular prices is not allowed. Provided the prices are stabilized, steps may be made in a well-guided and planned way to readjust the really unreasonable prices.

It is necessary to strengthen supervision over commodities purchased and sold at negotiated prices. The scope and extent of negotiated prices should be controlled, their ratios should be narrowed and the quantities of goods purchased and sold at negotiated prices should be reduced. Measures should be taken to reduce the excessively high negotiated prices of some of last year's commodities. Some second-category products are allowed to be purchased or sold at negotiated prices provided the assigned purchasing plans have been fulfilled. The purchasing prices of these products should be carefully controlled. The departments in charge and the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's governments will decide on the extent of negotiated prices or set the highest and the lowest price limits in accordance with the price control authority given them.

3. Implement the contract system.

Procuring units in charge should consult and sign contracts with production units in connection with products purchased in a unified way, through assignment and at negotiated prices. Once contracts are signed, industrial and commercial administration and management departments will be the witnesses and local people's governments will be responsible for supervision.

4. Strengthen market management of farm and sideline products.

The state prohibits the selling of second-category products on the market. The remainder can be sold on the market if the state procurement task has been fulfilled.

State-owned farms (forest farms, stockbreeding farms, tea plantations, orchards) should implement the state's unified policy and plan. If the state plans are fulfilled, they may market their own products. Communes, brigades and other collectives in rural areas may carry out transactions of second- and third-category products that the state does not procure and those they or nearby communes and brigades have left after fulfilling the state procurement plan.

Government organs, mass organizations, army units, schools, enterprises, institutions as well as industrial and commercial departments in marketing zones that wish to purchase farm and sideline products that can be sold in the market from production zones should register with the local industrial and commercial administration and management departments. After permission is granted, the specific departments in charge will distribute the goods needed in a unified way in conformity with the local relevant regulations. It is necessary to resolutely strike at speculation, profiteering and smuggling activities, crack down on blackmarket transactions and firmly stop pushing up prices and panic buying and selling.

5. Properly organize the procurement of farm and sideline products.

Under the leadership of local governments, supply and marketing cooperatives at all levels should strive to do a good job in procuring and distributing farm and sideline products. After the implementation of various forms of production responsibility systems, they should actively adapt themselves to the new situation, improve procurement methods, set up more procurement facilities, assign more procurement personnel and improve the methods for settling accounts. In accordance with the state's needs, they should procure farm and sideline products that need procuring and distribute them to other places. They should try their best to procure more raw materials in short supply for light and textile industries so as to provide industrial production with the indispensable materials. Products that seem to be in excessive supply should be diverted to other uses and greater efforts should be made to promote their sales in order to protect production and regulate the relationship between supply and demand. The All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives as well as supply and marketing cooperatives of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should render financial support and let the operating departments keep some of the funds. A few products have been in excessive supply for a long time. After the related work is done satisfactorily, their production should be readjusted. The operating departments should not unilaterally reduce the amount of procurement or stop procuring before this is done.

HONGQI CARRIES ARTICLE BY SICHUAN PARTY CHIEF

HK060437 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese 16 Jul 81 pp 26-30

[Article by Tan Qilong [6223 0796 7893]: "Have Profound Faith in the Party Central Committee, Unite To Work for the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] On the eve of the 60th anniversary of the birth of the Chinese Communist Party, the 6th plenary session of the 11th Party Central Committee, which is of great historical significance, was convened and the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" was adopted. The session has readjusted and strengthened the leadership of the party Central Committee. The "resolution" profoundly sums up the positive and negative experiences of our party, and scientifically expounds the historical role of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought. It will play a great historical role in unifying the understanding of the whole party and the people throughout the country and summoning up their resolve to go all out to build a powerful modern socialist country. The readjustment and strengthening of the leadership of the party Central Committee has reflected the common desire of comrades of the entire party and people of various nationalities throughout the country, accords with the basic interests of our party and socialist cause and is a basic guarantee for the implementation of the party's correct guiding principles.

I wholeheartedly and resolutely support the "resolution" and the important decisions adopted by the sixth plenary session and the guiding principles and policies worked out by the party Central Committee since the third plenary session. While celebrating the 60th anniversary of the birth of our party, I a communist who has lived and fought for the party for more than 50 years, could not but let thoughts fill my mind. I felt that I had a lot to say. To put it in a nutshell, I hope that the comrades of the whole party will have profound faith in the party and, under the unified leadership of the Central Committee, follow the basic guiding principles adopted since the third plenary session and unite as one to march forward.

Reviewing the party's history of unflinching and arduous struggle over the past 60 years, I fully realize that the failure or success and the victory or setbacks of the party's cause depend on the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and the comrades of the whole party uniting as one and working in cooperation with the masses to strive for the realization of the correct guiding principles of the party Central Committee. In 1927, due to the leadership of Chen Duxiu's right-deviationist capitulationism, the stormy and heroic great revolution suffered defeat under the enemy's surprise attack. At that time, I was young and did not experience this in person. During the second revolutionary civil war period, the bitter lesson resulting from the left-deviationist adventurism headed by Wang Ming which made our party's cause suffer serious setbacks still remains fresh in my memory. The setbacks that resulted from Wang Ming's leftist mistakes caused heavy losses to the workers' and peasants' Red Army founded by Comrade Mao Zedong and other comrades, the revolutionary base areas and the revolutionary forces in the white areas. A great number of outstanding comrades and millions upon millions of people gave their precious lives. The Zunyi conference put an end to the domination of the left-deviationist adventurism inside the party and established the leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong in the Red Army and the party Central Committee. From then on, the revolution took a turn for the better and was out of danger, and marched from victory to victory. In particular, through the Marxist ideological education and rectification movement, the whole party, under the banner of Mao Zedong Thought, attained unprecedented unity and unification, the revolutionary cause forged ahead and brought about changes day after day, and the enemy was smashed. During a period of 10 years or so from the "7th party congress" in 1945 to the "8th party congress" in 1956, we defeated the Japanese aggressors, overthrew the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang and founded the People's Republic of China based on democratic dictatorship. After that, we basically accomplished the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production and turned new democracy into socialism. This was a period of growth and prosperity in the history of the party, in which the party's cause advanced by leaps and bounds. At that time, although our cadres and masses lived a hard life, they had peace of mind and worked wholeheartedly. During the 10-year period from 1957 to the eve of the "Great Cultural Revolution," the party led people throughout the country to carry out overall and large-scale socialist construction. The party achieved great results and accumulated important experience in leading socialist construction. However, due to serious mistakes in guiding principles, we suffered setbacks and followed a tortuous course. Later, owing to Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes of initiating and leading the "Great Cultural Revolution," our fierce and malicious enemies--the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques--seized the chance to sneak into the core of leadership of the Central Committee and used the portion of power they had usurped to carry out counterrevolutionary and conspiratorial sabotage activities. They brought enormous losses to the socialist cause and great suffering to the party and people. However, due to the unflinching struggle of the party and people, we succeeded in crushing the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. Our party corrected the leftist mistakes in its guiding thought. All this has fully shown that a party like ours which is nurtured by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and has withstood the trials of long-term and severe struggle is indomitable. It is able to lead the people throughout the country to push the revolution forward.

Like the Zunyi conference, the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee was another turning-point in the history of our party. It put an end to the situation that occurred during the 2 years after the smashing of the "gang of four," when the work of the party stagnated. We began to comprehensively and conscientiously correct the leftist mistakes and completely bring order out of chaos and engage in thorough reform. In so doing, the guiding principles of the party got onto the right track of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Engels said: "A large class, like a great nation, never learns better or quicker than by undergoing the consequences of its own mistakes," ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 4 p 418) Two years or so after the third plenary session, the party Central Committee has followed the principle of seeking truth from facts to conscientiously sum up positive and negative historical experience. When the party and state have just recovered from serious illness, the party Central Committee has shouldered a strenuous task of carrying out construction and reform and formulating a series of important strategic decisions. All this has brought vigor and vitality to the development of our socialist cause. We have scored rapid progress and enormous success of world renown in the fields of economics, politics, science, culture, education, military and foreign affairs. Of course, at the turning-points of history, not all comrades can completely understand and accept a series of correct guiding principles and policies at one go. In the process of implementing the guiding principles and policies adopted by the third plenary session and upholding the four basic principles, we encountered interference and obstruction. Some people within the party and in the society once lacked confidence and cast doubt upon us. However, facts have taught us extensively, and great practice has substantially proved the correctness of the line of the party Central Committee. The party's guiding principles are taking root in the hearts of the people day by day. Effective results have been achieved after the implementation of various policies, and the initiative of various quarters has been aroused. An excellent situation seldom seen since the founding of the People's Republic of China has occurred in the economic field. The present political situation is the most stable since the 1960's.

Like other places throughout the country, the situation of Sichuan Province is also good and developing rapidly. The rural areas got the chance to recuperate, and bumper harvests have been gathered in for several years running. We have made encouraging progress in the readjustment and reform of industry. Our production has gradually increased and our markets are getting lively. We have stabilized public order and considerably improved people's living standards. People's mental attitude is getting better and better. All this results from the resolute implementation of the guiding principles and policies of the third plenary session. I have been working in Sichuan for more than 1 year and have visited a number of places. I was really glad that great changes have taken place in many units. Many cadres and masses talked about this with great emotion. There is a production brigade in the mountain area of Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture. During the 10 years of chaos, every commune member got an average of 200 to 300 jin of grain a year. The amount of grain increased to 800 jin last year, and the production brigade sold more than 200,000 jin of surplus grain to the state. I asked the party branch secretary of the production brigade: What do you think of the situation? He replied cheerfully: "The fact that we have enough to eat means a good situation. The fact that we have surplus grain means that the situation is excellent." He added: "We are living a better life year by year. The leadership of the party Central Committee is completely correct!" These sincere and honest remarks of this comrade of Yi nationality show that the broad masses of cadres and people in our province wholeheartedly support the guiding principles and policies of the third plenary session and resolutely trust the leadership of the party Central Committee. Their support and trust are neither blind nor superstitious. They are fully based on scientific grounds.

We have profound faith in the party Central Committee because it has upheld the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the present specific conditions to work out guiding principles and policies that conform with our national conditions. The practice of seeking truth from facts is the fundamental proposition and starting point of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It is also an ever-victorious magic weapon of our party. The correctness of a guiding principle or policy is, in the final analysis, determined by whether it is in accord with reality and based on real conditions. If we deviate from the basic principle of seeking truth from facts, we are bound to commit leftist or rightist mistakes. Since the third plenary session, the party Central Committee has stuck to the principle of seeking truth from facts and paid attention to the practice of investigation and study. We have repeatedly stressed that ours is a country with a population of 1 billion and 800 million peasants. We are carrying out construction in such a country. The series of strategies, tactics and policies worked out by the party Central Committee are based on this national condition. As far as the work in rural areas is concerned, after drawing the lesson of leftist ideology and policies which fettered the peasants' initiative over a long time in the past, the party Central Committee has readjusted economic policies for rural areas; the readjustments include reducing state purchase quotas of public grain, increasing the purchase prices of agricultural and sideline products, appropriately increasing commune members' private plots, encouraging and supporting the development of domestic sideline occupations, enlivening rural market fairs, respecting production teams' decisionmaking powers, assisting and leading peasants to pursue various responsibility systems of linking remuneration to output in light of local conditions, vigorously developing diversified economy in rural areas, which has been encouraged recently, strengthening economic and cultural construction in towns in a planned way and further promoting the rural economy and so on. All these policies and measures have enabled us to give greater play to the advantages of collective economy and individual enthusiasm of commune members and to rapidly restore and develop agricultural production. The fact that we have stabilized the peasants, the majority of our population, is a matter of decisive significance and has politically further strengthened the worker-peasant alliance. It is obvious that the present rural economic policies are entirely different from the leftist stuff such as "transition in poverty" which exceeded the development level of the productive forces, subjective "arbitrary orders" and the egalitarian practice of "eating out of a big pot" and so on. They have also made a clean break with rightist ideas which negate the collective orientation and depart from the socialist road. Peasants in our province generally praise them as "the most successful policies since the cooperative movement" and "policies which will make our country and people rich." All this has shown that the guiding principles and policies adopted by the third plenary session are truly in accord with our national condition, conform with the will of the people and enjoy popular support. The party Central Committee has explicitly called on various localities and party organizations at basic levels to solve their own problems in accordance with specific and local conditions. In so doing, party organizations and party members in various localities, production teams and workshops will be able to give play to their creativity and initiative, instead of indiscriminately copying the experience of others and "doing things in a rigid way regardless of specific conditions." I believe that it is a matter of vital importance to adopt an overall viewpoint to understand the basic national condition of our country. It is equally important to understand the conditions of the localities and local units. This practice embodies the universality and particularity of contradiction and reflects the relations between generality and individuality. If we conscientiously act in accordance with the instructions of the central authorities, we will be able to integrate subjective understanding with objective reality, so that the correct guiding principles and policies adopted by the central authorities will be truly implemented and constantly developed and improved, and turned into powerful material strength by the practice of the party and people.

We have profound faith in the party Central Committee because it wholeheartedly works for the interests of the people and firmly believes and relies on the masses, and its heart and the masses' heart beat as one. Working for the interests of the people is the principle of our party. The objective of socialist production is to unceasingly satisfy the ever-increasing material and cultural needs of the whole people. However, for a fairly long period in the past, these basic concepts became dim in our minds and we even did some erroneous and stupid things. Since the the third plenary session, the party Central Committee has again regarded the interests and needs of the people as the starting point and end result of its action when considering all matters. It has placed the people's food, clothing, shelter, transportation, education, medical treatment, culture and so on on the agenda. The problem of food and clothing and well-being of 800 million peasants is a matter of primary importance which the party Central Committee always pays attention to and takes care of. While gradually improving the living standards of the peasants, the Central Committee attaches equal importance and shows concern for the livelihood of people in towns and cities. In the past, we accumulated a lot of problems in this respect and the masses encountered a number of difficulties which should be solved urgently. The party and government have done what they can and adopted a series of effective measures to build more houses for residents, solve the problem of employment, increase salaries and welfare, improve market supplies and strengthen urban construction and so on, so that state personnel and people in towns and cities can improve their material and cultural life to varying degrees. While gradually improving people's living standard in accordance with practical needs and possibilities, the party has also looked far ahead and aimed high to formulate long-term plans for our country's economy, politics, culture and society, and energetically encouraged us to build socialist spiritual civilization. It has also truly told the people about the difficulties which cannot be solved for the moment, and actively guided the masses to carry forward the spirit of hard struggle and building up our country through thrift and hard work and to handle well the relations between developing production and improving living standards on the one hand and the relations between the interests of the state, the collective and the individual on the other. The party has also linked temporary with long-term interests and integrated present development with future objectives. In so doing, the broad masses of people truly have something to hope for, are full of drive, summon up all their vigor, establish the sense of responsibility of being the masters of their own affairs and greatly enhance their initiative in production. All this represents the solid foundation and internal motive force for the vigorous development of the socialist modernization in our country.

We have profound faith in the party Central Committee because it has restored and carried forward the fine tradition of democratic centralism and collective leadership. Since the third plenary session, the party Central Committee has done a great deal of work in restoring normal inner-party democratic life and reforming and improving the leadership system of the entire party, including electing and setting up the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, working out the guiding principles for inner-party political life and the draft of the new party constitution, issuing instructions on "less propaganda for individuals," electing additional members of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, establishing the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, abolishing the existing lifetime tenure system for leading cadres and gradually making the cadre force at all levels younger, more educated and professional and so forth.

These important measures, which have increasingly improved the party's democratic centralism, have not only politically ensured the strong power of the party Central Committee and its high work efficiency, but also organizationally prevented the recurrence of overconcentration of individual power, arbitrary decisions by individuals and the personality cult. After attending various plenary sessions and work meetings convened by the party Central Committee in these past few years, I personally feel that the party Central Committee is good at listening attentively to the opinions aired by participating comrades, including those presented by comrades from various areas, and encouraging people to speak without any inhibitions, instead of adopting the practice of "what I say goes" and "rule by the choice of one man alone," the party Central Committee is also good at correctly pooling the wisdom of all people, being sagacious and resolute, and making judgements and decisions that conform to reality under complicated circumstances. After attending those meetings, I also have an impression that the political situation encouraged by Comrade Mao Zedong during his lifetime in which "there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness" is being realized in our party's life. It has radiated vigor and kept alive the fervor of youth. Our party's cause is without parallel in history. It is always unavoidable that there are various kinds of defects, shortcomings or even mistakes in our party's work. However, after attaining perfect democratic centralism and fully exercising collective leadership, we can ensure that the party will make correct decisions under most circumstances and that the correct guiding principles and policies of the party will be implemented. Even if there are shortcomings and mistakes, we can promptly discover and correct them and avoid severe setbacks. This is the reason why the broad masses of party members and people have profound faith in the Central Committee and full confidence in the future of our party and country.

Lenin said: "The best way to celebrate the anniversary of a great revolution is to concentrate attention on its unsolved problems." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 2, part 2 p 603) During the period from the third to the sixth plenary sessions, the party's correct guiding principles and policies took root among the masses and we scientifically summed up historical experiences. Our socialist motherland is thriving and prospering. The main revolutionary task of the entire party is, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, to work with one heart and one mind and carry out the four modernizations wholeheartedly. To accomplish this task, I believe that the most important thing for us to do is first of all to call on the comrades of the entire party to conscientiously study the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" and other documents adopted by the sixth plenary session, continue to eradicate the leftist influence and other erroneous ideology and merge our understanding and actions in the spirit of the sixth plenary session and the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China." Each and every Communist Party member should proceed from the basic interests of the party and state and, under the glorious banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, uphold the four basic principles, resolutely follow the unified leadership of the party Central Committee, strictly observe party discipline, unconditionally implement the party's decisions and cherish the unity and unification of our party as his or her own eyes. It was not easy to achieve the situation of unity and stability, and we should cherish it. We should draw lessons from those historical problems and regard them as our motive force for our common struggle in the future. We should avoid endless quibbling over them. Otherwise, our unity and progress will be hindered. Apart from that, it is a long-term and arduous task to build our country into a modern, highly democratic and highly civilized socialist power. We should possess not only lofty ideals, but also fighting will that defies personal danger and the spirit of hard struggle and solid efforts.

Whether we are building material or spiritual civilization, we should start by taking the first step, do a solid job and progress step by step. Communist Party members should set an example with their own conduct to carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style initiated by Comrade Mao Zedong, and disdain various unhealthy tendencies and the bad practice of only issuing verbal calls without taking personal action. They should become men of action of socialism. They should, in their different posts, maintain close ties between the party and the masses and do good turns for the masses wholeheartedly. Each and every locality and unit should take measures to do several good turns for the people every year in a planned way. By so doing, the situation will be gradually improved and the four modernizations expedited. Furthermore, we should promote and train outstanding middle-aged and young cadres. This is an imperative task of strategic significance. We, the veteran comrades, should perform our solemn duties and do a good job in passing on experience, giving help, setting an example and firmly grasping the selection and training of middle-aged and young cadres. We should avoid the practice of only issuing verbal calls without taking personal action. We should live up to our own words and do our job conscientiously. Middle-aged and young comrades should be bold in shouldering heavy tasks, study hard and enhance their ability through practice, so that our cause will be carried forward resolutely,

At the party's "seventh congress" in 1945, Comrade Mao Zedong called on the whole party to promote the spirit of the "old man who removed the mountain" to win victory in the democratic revolution. After the basic accomplishment of the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production in 1957, Comrade Mao Zedong again called on comrades of the whole party to "learn from the foolish old man who removed the mountain to reform China." In the new Long March of carrying out the four modernizations and making the Chinese nation thriving and prosperous, we should continue to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of tenacious struggle, work with one heart and one mind, keep on fighting in spite of setbacks, unite with the masses and work hard and do a solid job. We should work hard from one generation to another, unceasingly overcome various difficulties arising on the road of advance and initiate the road of socialist modernization in line with our national condition. Let us unite closer around the party Central Committee and march on triumphantly with full confidence along the correct line adopted since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee.

RONG GAOTANG COMMENTS ON PRC SPORTS ACHIEVEMENTS

OW050602 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Interview with Rong Gaotang, head of the PRC sports delegation to the World University Games and vice minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, on Chinese athletes' performance at recent world games--date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] The World University Games was a world sports meet of comparatively high standards and the Chinese sports delegation had made some achievements at this sports meet. As you all know, our athletes won 10 gold medals, 6 silver medals and 5 bronze medals, with 9 athletes taking fourth place, 6 in fifth place and 10 in sixth place. China ranked fourth behind the Soviet Union, Romania and the United States. In our first participation in the World University Games in 1977, we only participated in four events and our performance was secondary. It is gratifying that we can achieve so much 6 years later. Some of the competition went through a tortuous road. For example, in the women's volleyball semifinals, our team lost to Cuba 3-0. Two days later, our team beat Cuba 3-0 in the final game.

As a whole, everyone did well. We won gold medals in diving, gymnastics, women's volleyball and track and field. We won silver medals in swimming. Our women's basketball team won fourth place. In their matches with the world's strongest competitors, our athletes performed rather well.

By participating in certain major events and by competing with stronger athletes from other countries, we will be able to get a realistic appraisal of the level of our sports skills. Our athletic team has made a step forward in its fighting course of breaking out from Asia to the world's sports meets. However, in comparison with the Soviet Union, Romania and the United States, we are lagging far behind. They won two to three times as many gold medals as China. This is because we are very weak in track and field. With the exception of a few individuals, the level of our athletes on a whole is very low. We have thus made a sober-minded evaluation of our sports skills. This sports meet has opened our eyes to the new achievements and progress made in the field of sports in foreign countries, particularly in Romania where its party and government have done a lot of work in promoting physical culture and sports.

I am of the opinion that to build China into a modern and powerful socialist country with a high degree of civilization, we must include the building of sports facilities in our city planning and our school building plans. To raise the athletic standard of our university students, we must start at primary school, not from the middle school, where it is too late. I am also of the opinion that emphasis should be placed on track and field, swimming, gymnastics and other sports since they are essential to strengthening the people's physique and to laying a firm and solid foundation for bringing up more gifted athletes. Furthermore, track and field includes many more events, offering many more medals and chances of winning honor for the state. To turn China into a powerful socialist country, it is not enough to work hard on a few familiar sports alone. Track and field is the foundation for all other sports. We cannot play ball well if we are weak in track and field events. We must, therefore, make sustained efforts and strive to scale the heights in the sports world in the quickest and most vigorous way and to serve the four modernizations even better.

GOVERNOR ZHOU ZIJIAN ADDRESSES ANHUI CPPCC MEETING

OW032328 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The 13th Standing Committee session of the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Hefei on 1 August. In the past several days, Standing Committee members attending the session have enthusiastically and conscientiously studied and discussed the documents of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. They have pledged to continue holding high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, to uphold the four basic principles and, together with the people throughout the country, to work hard with one heart and one mind to build our country into a modern, powerful socialist state with a high degree of democracy and civilization under the leadership of the CCP.

On 1 August, the Standing Committee session held a plenary meeting, which was presided over by Zhang Kaifan, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee. At the meeting, Liu Zhengwen, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, made a report on the relevant documents of the CCP Central Committee.

Zhou Zijian, secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of Anhui Province, addressed the meeting on the afternoon of 1 August. After expounding on the guidelines, contents and great significance of the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC, he emphatically pointed out: The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee was another meeting of great significance in the history of our party following its 3d plenary session. The resolution is a summing up of historical experiences. Communist Party members, members of democratic parties and nonparty personages should all conscientiously study it in order to unify their understanding and strengthen their unity. They should strive to do a good job in production and all other work in high spirits.

Present at the 1 August meeting were Wu Yanqiu, Sun Youqiao, Pan Ezhang, (Pao Zhengqiu) and Ma Leting, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and Zhu Nong, secretary general of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

Further Report on Meeting

OW051445 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The 13th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 4th Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee was held from 1 to 5 August.

This morning the meeting unanimously adopted a decision on solemnly commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution in Anhui Province. It also decided on a list of persons to form the preparatory committee for commemorating the 1911 revolution.

Zhang Kaifan, secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, spoke at the meeting. In his speech, Comrade Zhang Kaifan emphatically elaborated on how to thoroughly study the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. He hoped that the comrades would make continued efforts to study the resolution carefully and thoroughly, grasp its main points and gain a profound understanding of its spirit. In dealing with issues left over from the past, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of overlooking details and avoiding endless quibbling over side issues.

Responsible comrades of the Hefei, Wuhu, Maanshan, Tongling, Anqing, Huainan, Huaibei and Bengbu Municipal CPPCC Committees attended the meeting as observers.

JIANGXI RIBAO EDITORIAL URGES STUDY OF RESOLUTION

OW311720 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Report on 30 July JIANGXI RIBAO front page editorial: "Study the Resolution Conscientiously and Well and Achieve Unity in Thinking and Action"]

[Excerpts] The editorial says: The recent enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee called on the vast number of party members, cadres and people throughout the province to study conscientiously and well the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China, use the guidelines of the resolution to achieve unity in thinking and understanding, unite in looking forward and work with one heart and one mind for the four modernizations.

This is an extremely important task. We must act, study the resolution conscientiously and well and resolutely implement the guidelines of the 6th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee.

Since the resolution was made public, the vast number of party members, cadres and people throughout the province have fervently supported it and praised it with one voice. The public response shows that the resolution is a good document that has won the full support of the party, the army and the people.

People endorse the resolution, because, in summing up the past, it does not make them feel dispirited and demoralized, but enables them to see the light, the strength and the hope. Although there will still be difficulties and dangers on our road ahead, so long as we follow the orientation indicated by the resolution we shall win one victory after another.

The editorial says: In studying the resolution, it is necessary for the whole party and the vast numbers of cadres and people to deeply understand and consciously grasp the basic ideas expounded by the resolution and the stand, viewpoint and method embodied in it so that the essence of the resolution becomes their own thinking. We must not stop at achieving temporary unity in understanding, but should develop it into a high degree of political and ideological unity that can withstand rigorous tests. This process of change can only be realized through conscientious study of the resolution.

The editorial says emphatically in concluding: In studying the resolution, leading cadres at and above the county level play a key role. If they have studied the resolution conscientiously, they will be able to implement the party's decisions, line, principles and policies more smoothly; organize and lead the vast number of party members, cadres and people well in studying the resolution and influence and encourage others to heighten their enthusiasm, foster a new spirit, strengthen unity and do their work well. We hope that leading cadres at and above the county level throughout the province will study the resolution conscientiously and well, set an example in implementing the resolution and lead the vast number of party members and people in really following the guidelines of the resolution and advancing courageously along the road indicated by the resolution.

BRIEFS

FUJIAN DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY--Fujian has scored outstanding achievements in developing diversified economy. The output of lichee in the province has reached 400,000 dan this year, an increase of 40 percent as compared with 1980. Total output of aquatic products in the first half of 1981 was 4.73 million dan, an increase of 2.5 percent over the same period in 1980. Increases from 10 to 40 percent have also been registered in the production of tea, tobacco, jute and rape. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 27 Jul 81 OW]

GUANGDONG COLLEGE EXAM RESULTS SHOW DECLINE

HK050632 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] A responsible comrade of the Guangzhou municipal office of student enrollment for institutes of higher learning and secondary vocational schools remarked yesterday: In this year's college entrance examinations, the results of the candidates of Guangzhou Municipality in history, geography and Chinese language showed improvement over last year. However, the results in physics and mathematics were not good enough. Moreover, the students' physical fitness also showed a decline and their eyesight has generally deteriorated. There was also an indication of an increase in hepatitis. Therefore, the current quality of education in Guangzhou is not a cause for optimism, and the departments concerned should attach great importance to this.

According to reports, among the candidates of Guangzhou Municipality who sat for this year's college entrance examinations, the number of those whose total scores in arts, science and foreign languages reached the minimum level for college entrance requirement was nearly 500 less than last year. Judging from the grading of the examination papers, the students' basic knowledge is generally not very solid. Some students are actually ignorant of the most basic knowledge.

GUANGXI BORDER GUARDS PROTECT SUMMER HARVEST

OW040432 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, commanders and fighters of the unit of the Guangxi frontier troops guarding Fakashan are prepared to strike back at the intruding Vietnamese troops at any time and making allout efforts to protect the border inhabitants' summer harvesting and sowing. In order to help the border inhabitants fulfill their summer harvesting and sowing, commanders and fighters have stepped up patrols and guarded their sentry posts day and night with vigilance. An infantry squad was dispatched to protect the inhabitants engaging in summer harvesting and sowing and an artillery squad is standing ready to deal with enemy provocations.

On an afternoon in early July when the enemy shelled our squad, seriously threatening the safety of the local inhabitants transplanting rice, an artillery company of the unit immediately returned heavy fire on the enemy. On another afternoon when the Vietnamese troops again shelled Shangli, Xiali and Bandi villages where the inhabitants were harvesting paddy rice, cadres and fighters of an infantry squad immediately rushed to the high ground for combat. The infantry squad hit back at the Vietnamese troops with accurate and fierce gunfire to quiet the enemy guns and ensure normal progress in harvesting.

HUBEI TO PUBLISH WORKS ON WUCHANG UPRISING

OW311419 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Wuhan, 31 Jul (XINHUA)--A three-volume work of historical data on the 1911 revolution will be published by the Hubei People's Publishing House to mark the 70th anniversary of the revolution. The "Selections From the Archives on the Wuchang Uprising" has been edited by the Hubei Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the provincial museum, the Wuhan archives and the Modern History Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The first volume, which will be out in September, includes 35 articles on the Wuchang uprising and the financial, military affairs and industrial development of the Hubei military government following the Wuchang uprising. Included are data on how the bourgeoisie supported the revolution.

The materials originated from archives of the exhibition hall on the revolution in Hubei, which was established in 1912 to collect historical data about the Wuchang uprising. In just one year of its existence, it received around 500 articles contributed by individuals or societies which had taken part in the revolution. Most of materials still preserved today are hand-written scripts. Also being published soon is the "Selection of Historical Data on the 1911 Revolution in Hubei," edited by teachers of modern history at Wuhan University, includes essays, commentaries and news stories on the social and economic situation and revolutionary movement in Hubei at that time. [sentence as received] Also included are local records, letters, messages and memoirs which provide original sources on major issues in the Hubei area during the revolution, and diaries and notes of several leaders of the revolutionary party which were published in the early years of the Republic of China.

The Hubei People's Publishing House has been preparing since 1979 to publish books for the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. Among the books it has published in recent years or to put out shortly [as received] are the four-volume "Memoirs of the 1911 Revolution," and collections of essays, poems, biographies and articles on the 1911 revolution.

HUNAN RIBAO ON ELIMINATING 'TWO WHATEVERS'

HK030238 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Report on 3 August HUNAN RIBAO editorial: "Study the Resolution and Further Eliminate the Influence of the 'Two Whatevers'"]

[Text] To convey and implement the spirit of the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and study the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC is one of the central tasks for the whole party in the second half of the year. The provincial CCP Committee recently held a conference of cadres of three levels to make specific arrangements for grasping this major task. This was a very successful meeting. It trained a backbone force and laid the foundation for studying the resolution throughout the province. In accordance with the provincial CCP Committee's arrangements, the whole province must get a thoroughly good grasp of implementing the spirit of the sixth plenary session and studying the resolution--a matter related to the overall situation. Through study, we should genuinely meet the demand to unify our thinking, strengthen unity, boost our revolutionary spirit and promote production, and thus bring about a new appearance in the building of material and spiritual civilization in the province.

The resolution made a truth-seeking evaluation of the merits and faults of Comrade Hua Guofeng. It affirmed that Comrade Hua Guofeng gained merit in the struggle to smash the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique and also did beneficial work after that, and also analyzed the leftist errors he made as chairman of the Central Committee. It pointed out: Correcting leftist errors in the party, and especially reviving the party's fine traditions, could not be accomplished under his leadership. The resolution's judgement that this could not be accomplished is completely based on the facts. It is a fair conclusion that comes from practice.

For special historical reasons, it is very essential that we comrades in Hunan lay stress on clearly discussing this problem so as to profoundly understand the correctness and far-reaching significance of the sixth plenary session's major policy decisions on personnel assignment. Judging by the conditions reflected at the provincial conference of cadres of three levels, a very important point here is to further deepen understanding of the erroneous essence of the "two whatevers." This is because this is a fundamental issue in Comrade Hua Guofeng's mistakes.

The reasons why he suppressed the discussion on the criterion of truth, why he delayed and hampered the resumption of work by old cadres and the rehabilitation of victims of miscarriages of justice, why the political slogans he put forward at the 11th party congress were basically those of the Great Cultural Revolution, and why he continued to push certain policies in economic work could all be said to be related to his putting forward and pushing the principle of the "two whatevers" and were the inevitable results of pushing this erroneous guiding principle.

However, for rather a long time we lacked ability to draw distinctions with regard to the problem of the "two whatevers." Far from perceiving its errors, we actually held that it was a sign that comrade Hua Guofeng was holding high the red banner of Mao Zedong Thought. Later, other places started to criticize the "two whatevers," and the discussion on the criterion of truth also got underway on an extensive scale. But our province took no action. We had not got rid of our sincere belief in the "two whatevers."

Precisely because we missed the lesson on this issue in the previous stage, certain comrades even now lack proper understanding of the erroneous guiding principle of the "two whatevers," and certain muddled concepts even exist. Hence, we must make up for this missed lesson in connection with the process of studying the resolution. We must profoundly understand that it is certainly not genuinely holding high the red banner of Mao Zedong Thought to push and uphold the "two whatevers." On the contrary, to do so is to uphold the errors of Comrade Mao Zedong's last years. And is it not very clear what upholding the erroneous things of Comrade Mao Zedong's last years implies, and what it will bring on the party, the state and the people?

The resolution also pointed out: While continuing to uphold the old personality cult, Comrade Hua Guofeng also created and accepted his own personality cult. We people of Hunan have still deeper feelings on this issue. We must point out that Hunan had shortcomings and committed errors over the issue of conducting propaganda for Comrade Hua Guofeng. For a time we carried out inappropriate, excessive and even unfounded propaganda about Comrade Hua Guofeng. We publicized some of his leftist ideas as correct. We also put forward certain erroneous slogans such as "the true light," with the result that his new personality cult ran rampant in the province for a time. This ran counter to the party's fine traditions of upholding historical materialism and conducting less propaganda for the individual. This is a profound lesson.

The resolution publicly and solemnly pointed out Comrade Hua Guofeng's mistakes and their nature. This is beneficial and advantageous for the whole party and people. It is also very advantageous for Comrade Hua Guofeng himself. We must take the stand of party spirit and proceed from the fundamental interests of the party and people to view problems. We cannot just look at the phenomena and the appearance without looking at the essence. We cannot form subjective judgements or be swayed by emotion.

We must be vigilant against those very few people with ulterior motives who are accustomed to waving the signboards of others, fabricate rumors to mislead the people and viciously malign and slander leading central comrades.

In short, we must integrate conveying and implementing the sixth plenary session spirit with implementing in depth the minutes of the forum on work in Hunan, integrate study of the resolution with all other work, and continue to eliminate leftist thinking. At the same time we must also oppose other erroneous trends which actually exist, develop the excellent situation, and win new victories.

BRIEFS

HUBEI TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS--Wuhan, 15 Jul (XINHUA)--Wuhan Municipality recently organized a group of Taiwan compatriots for a tour to the famous summer resort of Lu Shan. The Taiwan compatriots were from various circles in Wuhan Municipality. Among them were Jiang Shuisheng, deputy to the NPC and general engineer, and cadres, intellectuals and retired workers. They spent more than 10 days on Lu Shan and were well received by local authorities. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0009 GMT 15 Jul 81 OW]

SICHUAN CITY RESTORES PRODUCTION AFTER FLOOD

HK060348 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Summary] In the course of fighting flood, doing relief work, restoring production and rebuilding homes, leading cadres at all levels in Chongqing Municipality have carried forward the glorious revolutionary traditions and fought hard in the forefront. (Xu Hanqing), municipal CCP Committee second secretary and mayor, organized all forces in (Beiwei) district to do relief work and restore production. He worked hard both day and night. The exemplary deeds of leading cadres of the municipal CCP Committee and the municipal government have greatly encouraged the leading cadres of all departments, committees and bureaus at the municipal level.

"The four provisional methods regarding the supplies of materials, urban construction and administration, use of funds and handling of the victims' losses which have a bearing on fighting flood, doing relief work and restoring production in the whole municipality were quickly formulated by the municipal planning committee, the municipal construction committee and the municipal finance office and were put into effect on 19 July."

Leading cadres of (Beiwei) District, (Shatingba) district, (Shizhong) district, (Jiangbei) district and counties worked hard with the masses in the frontline to fight flood, do relief work and restore production. According to the statistics of 14 systems, including the light industry, textile, instruments and meters and machinery, by 27 July, 88 percent of the 168 affected enterprises in the municipality had wholly or partially restored production.

BRIEFS

YUNNAN FORESTRY CIRCULAR--The Yunnan Provincial People's Government recently issued a circular demanding that people's governments in all localities in Yunnan Province go into action immediately and take effective measures to ban the destruction of forests for land reclamation. The circular pointed out that some localities in the province have constantly destroyed forests for land reclamation and indiscriminately lumbered. If the sabotage of forests is not prohibited, it will affect the development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery. In accordance with the opinion of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government has decided to organize a leadership group to ban the destruction of forests for land reclamation with the participation of leading comrades of the units of agriculture, public security, agricultural reclamation, civil affairs, grain and finance and planning committees. This group will be headed by a vice governor. People's governments at all levels must immediately establish corresponding leadership groups and quickly send work groups to take effective measures to do this work well. The circular demands that all localities conduct extensive and penetrating education on cherishing and protecting forests for about a month before October this year. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jun 81 HK]

YUNNAN RALLY FOR MARTYR--On 22 June, the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee industrial work department, the provincial federation of trade unions, the provincial national defense industry office, and the Kunming Municipal CCP Committee industry department jointly convened a rally on learning from the martyr (Liu Zijing). The rally called for industrial fronts throughout the province, the cadres and the masses to seriously launch activities to learn from the martyr (Liu Zijing), so as to become models of the "five stresses and four beautifuls" activities and strive to fulfill the production quotas of the year. (Liu Zijing) was the deputy leader of an outdoor electrical wiring team of No 356 plant. He was sacrificed on 3 July 1980 while saving a child who suffered from an electric shock. (Liu) was many times commended for his outstanding work and brave acts. The provincial organization department posthumously admitted him as a member of the CCP and the provincial people's government conferred on him the title of revolutionary martyr. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jun 81 HK]

BEIJING HOLDS CONFERENCE ON POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK

HK010643 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The Beijing Municipal CCP Committee held a political and legal work conference from 18 to 23 July to convey, study and implement the spirit of the central forum on public order in five major cities. The conference stressed: The whole party must go into action and all the people must mobilize to solve the problems in a comprehensive way, so as to change the appearance of public order in the capital.

On 11 June, the NPC Standing Committee adopted three resolutions and decisions on laws. The municipal CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee and people's government took joint action, and the public security departments, procuratorate and court and the departments concerned worked closely together to launch a political offensive throughout the city and conduct education in the legal system. Effective blows were dealt at criminal elements. This has already produced initial results. Some 19,700 persons in the city have frankly reported a total of 33,400 problems and clues to the authorities. After initial investigation, these reports have led to the cracking of 2,400 criminal cases. Some 280 persons undergoing reform or education through labor have returned to their places of correction. As a result of publicizing and implementing the decisions of the NPC Standing Committee, the masses' activism in struggling against criminals has soared to an unprecedented height. The crime rate has started to fall.

Municipal CCP Committee First Secretary Duan Junyi spoke during the conference. He pointed out: The general situation in Beijing city is very good, but the state of public order is rather serious. The situation has started to change for the better as a result of straightening things out in the past month and more, but we are still far from a fundamental turn for the better. At present the chief task in political and legal work is to publicize the spirit of the forum on public order in five major cities and the three legal documents of the NPC Standing Committee. On the basis of the work done in the previous period, we must seize the time to launch follow-up action and expand the fruits of battle. We should further deal heavy and rapid blows at criminals according to law. We must arrest or kill them or transfer or cancel their household registration as appropriate, and change as quickly as possible the situation in which bad people do not fear the law and good people fear bad people. In this way the appearance of public order in the capital can be changed, and further political stability and economic readjustment can be smoothly accomplished.

Duan Junyi said: The current bad state of public order is a comprehensive reflection of various social contradictions. To solve these problems, while having the political and legal departments step up offensive action, it is necessary to adopt political, economic, legal, ideological, educational, cultural and other measures, and solve the problems in a comprehensive way. Under the unified leadership of the CCP committees, the party organizations, administrative and security departments, mass bodies, factories, mines, enterprises, offices, schools, communes, neighborhoods, shops, residents committees and mediation committees must closely coordinate their work, and the role of the whole of society must be brought into play in order to make a success of this work.

In solving the problems in a comprehensive way, we must implement the system of taking responsibility. Factories must take responsibility for their workers, schools for their students, production teams for their peasants, neighborhoods for social youths, and parents for their sons and daughters. If a unit only does well in production or service work without having good order, it cannot be assessed as a progressive model.

Duan Junyi said: It is necessary to strengthen the building of the political and legal force in order to promote political and legal work. Party committees at all levels must attach importance to political and legal work. All districts and counties must set up political and legal committees as quickly as possible.

The meeting was attended by 600 people, including representatives from the central state organs and departments concerned of the central Military Commission. Responsible persons of the Ministry of Public Security, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Justice, the municipal CCP Committee and the municipal political and legal committee attended.

BEIJING SCIENTISTS, FARMERS CONDUCT EXPERIMENTS

OW011228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 1 Aug (XINHUA)--Formal contracts between agricultural scientists anxious to test their theories under field conditions and peasants willing to try new farming methods are popular in the rural counties around Beijing this summer.

Up to this week, 240 contracts have been signed this year, an official of the municipal agricultural science department said.

The contracts cover planting methods for vegetables, rice and other cereals, fruit cultivation and livestock breeding. Most are between scientific units and farm collectives and stipulate that the communes keep 90 percent of the extra earnings and the scientists are to be given full data.

Some contracts have been signed between peasant households and individual scientists.

The system started early last year when Caihe production brigade in Changping County, north of Beijing, undertook to try out new planting methods for rice, corn and sweet potatoes for the crop planting research institute of Beijing Municipal Agricultural Science Academy.

The result for the peasants was a greatly increased harvest. The rice output jumped from 1,350 kg a hectare to 4,500 kg, and there were big increases in intercrop corn and sweet potatoes.

Later, Bakian Zhuang production brigade, also in Changping County, signed a contract with Zhang Xianchuan and Yang Zongxue, two agronomists at the county forestry bureau, to try new ways of cultivating pears.

The brigade's yield from 5,000 trees doubled to 320 tons and the percentage of perfect fruits rose from 10 percent to 98 percent. The brigade paid 5 percent of the extra earnings--3,300 yuan--to the forestry bureau and cash awards to the two agronomists.

Since then, 120 contracts have been signed by collectives or individuals in Changping County and similar contracts are becoming common in other counties around the capital. The contracts cover one or several items and involve areas from small one-man plots to the entire farming area of a production team or brigade for from one to five years.

The Paifang brigade in Fengtai District, southwest of Beijing, signed a contract with Beijing municipal weather station. The station provides a special forecast service to the brigade during the growing season, alerting them if bad weather approaches. In return, the brigade pays a percentage of its increased profits to the station.

Among the individual peasants who have benefited from the contract system is Guo Shaoping, of Dongying brigade in Changping County. His contract with Huang Chunyuan and Xu Ming, veterinarians with the Changping veterinary bureau, states that he will raise four pigs, provided by the bureau, as directed by Huang and Xu. Guo Shaoping will keep the pigs--or the profits after sale--and the bureau will get valuable data. Guo said this week: "I'd like to do it again next year, if Huang and Xu agree. Even if they don't, I have learned a lot about pig management that I didn't know before."

The contract system is largely confined to the counties around Beijing but in the Chinese countryside generally there is a growing emphasis on the value of scientific farming methods and education. Over 60 percent of the peasants between 16 and 40 years of age in Beijing's suburbs have a junior middle school education level.

Even in some of the remote parts of the country, local authorities are bringing in farming experts to help boost production and improve farm management.

The interest has been particularly keen since the introduction of new policies stressing individual or small-unit responsibility for production. The policies give the peasants a freer hand in deciding what kind of farming suits their locality and how to manage it.

BEIJING PLA COMMENDED ON FAMILY PLANNING EFFORT

OW022025 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] The Beijing PLA units have effectively conducted propaganda and education on family planning. As a result, both the one-couple, one-child rate and the planned birth rate have exceeded 98 percent. Thus, they have been commended by the State Council and the departments concerned in Beijing Municipality on several occasions.

Party committees at various levels in the Beijing PLA units have regarded doing a good job in family planning as an important aspect of the units' ideological and political work. Commander Gin Jiwei and Political Commissar Yuan Shengping of the Beijing PLA units as well as secretaries of party committees at the corps, divisional and regimental levels have often gone to basic units where they have lectured on the great significance of bringing population growth under control. Party and CYL branches at the basic level have also paid close attention to this work.

Since the fourth quarter of last year, the Beijing PLA units have held study classes on the theory of population. At these classes, leading comrades of the family planning departments in north China's five provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have been invited to make reports on family planning in order to enable armymen to understand the local situation and policies in this regard. Members of the Beijing PLA units have conscientiously accepted the leadership of the local governments in this respect. A number of Beijing PLA units have also vigorously helped local governments do the work of family planning.

BEIJING EXPERIENCES DECLINE IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

OW041234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Aug (XINHUA)--Tighter control of Beijing's busy streets has resulted in fewer traffic accidents in the first half of 1981 than the same period of 1980, according to the traffic division of Beijing's Public Security Bureau.

The number of traffic accidents declined in 1980 after a steady rise for the previous nine years.

In this city of 9 million people, 3 million bicycles and 180,000 motor vehicles are in operation, including more than 20,000 motorcycles and motorscooters. Between January and June this year, traffic accidents decreased by 10 percent, and injuries, by 7 percent, compared with the same period of last year.

The decrease in accidents is attributable to beefed up traffic police patrols and a redistricting of areas they are assigned to watch. New licensing procedures, motor vehicle inspection stations, highway line repainting, installation of lane dividers and newly designed road signs have also contributed to the improved record of Beijing's drivers.

On Beijing's main thoroughfare, the Changan Boulevard, there are 320 traffic police either stationed in signal boxes at major intersections or patrolling the road between 6 am and 10 pm each day. The largest of those intersections, at the Xidan shopping area, is trafficked by 2,800 motor vehicles, 25,000 bicycles and 30,000 pedestrians each hour of the morning and afternoon rush hours.

One of the major headaches for the patrolmen, said a spokesman for the traffic division, is the cycles and scooters. They usually move their way through in the bicycle lane, resulting in many traffic accidents, he said. New traffic rules and speed limits on cycles and scooters have been established and will go into effect on October 1 of this year.

Since the assignment of traffic police brigades in early June to two narrow and heavily travelled roads totalling 100 kilometers long on the outskirts of the city, no deaths have been recorded there.

In the first six months of 1981, according to the spokesman, new drivers and all those older ones with accident records received three to five days of training. Some were fined anywhere between five yuan (RMB) and 30 yuan (RMB), had their licenses suspended for one month to six months. [sentence as received]

"In the second half of the year," the division said, "all the drivers in the city are to have health and driving examinations. If necessary, licenses will be revoked and drivers advised to do other work."

Inspection centers have been established throughout the city and 80 percent of the vehicles examined given some sort of repairs.

Light-reflecting lane dividers, 10 centimeters by 15 centimeters, have been laid on a stretch of road near the Ming tombs. Yellow and white street lines, nearly 2,000 kilometers within the city, are now repainted twice each year by more than 30 workers with almost 30 tons of paint each time. Newly designed blue-and-white road signs have been placed along Beijing's 23.3-kilometer ring road, and plans are to eventually replace all the city's street signs with them.

BEIJING FACTORIES BEGIN WATER RATIONING 1 AUGUST

OWC 0748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Aug (XINHUA)--The water supply of 28 factories in Beijing, the first group, is rationed, starting August 1st, to ease the water shortage in the city, according to the Beijing Municipal People's Government.

The first group of factories include big water users like steel mills, paper mills, textile mills, confectionary factories, pharmaceutical factories and chemical works.

A chart listing charges for water used over the limit is carried in today's Beijing DAILY. Charge will double to 0.24 yuan per ton for water up to ten percent over the limit. If ten percent is exceeded, charges increase.

The Beijing DAILY in a short commentary says that although great efforts have been made to ease water shortage, the problem still exists and cannot be solved in a short time. Cutting down on industrial use of water is one necessary measure. The paper calls on all factories to economize in the use of water and recycle used water.

HEBEI RIBAO URGES STUDY OF PARTY RESOLUTION

HK040257 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Unify Our Thinking With the Basic Conclusions of the Resolution"]

[Excerpts] The Central Committee recently dispatched 12 comrades including central Secretariat Research Office Director Comrade Deng Liqun to our province to proclaim the resolution and help us to profoundly appreciate the spirit of the sixth plenary session. This shows the earnest concern and assistance of the Central Committee for the party organizations, the people and the work in Hebei Province. We must take advantage of this powerful east wind and launch study of the resolution in the province in a thoroughly sound way.

The 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee adopted the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC, reelected the principal leading comrades of the Central Committee and elected new ones. These two actions are bound to consolidate still more effectively the unity of the party ideologically, politically and organizationally and ensure further implementation of the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session. This session was a meeting which summed up experiences and united for advancing. It was a new milestone in turning chaos to order and carrying on the cause of advancing into the future. The cadres and masses in our province have studied the resolution with great political enthusiasm in the 20 days since it was published.

In studying the resolution, it is necessary to get a serious grasp of the three basic guiding ideas for the resolution pointed out by the Central Committee: 1) establish the position in the history of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought; 2) evaluate in a truth-seeking way the rights and wrongs, achievements and mistakes in the 32 years since the founding of the state; 3) on the basis of the above two points, unify understanding and unite to look ahead. Of these three points, the first two are the basis and the third is the aim. If we fail to get a profound and clear understanding of the first two points, we will be unable to genuinely attain the aim of unifying our ideology. To unify the thinking of the whole party with the basic conclusions of the resolution and to unite to look ahead constitute the fundamental aim and demand of the current study drive, and are also a major hallmark for denoting whether the study has been done well or not.

Having read through the resolution, it is necessary to read it carefully sentence by sentence and passage by passage, and get a clear idea on every issue. We should not rush to touch on specific issues before getting a clear idea on the main spirit of the document. In our discussions we should grasp the major issues and avoid getting entangled in side-issues and phraseology. We must implement the democratic spirit and ensure that everyone can open up their minds and freely air their views. After the study goes deeper, it is a good thing for the backbone leadership to take the initiative in clarifying thinking and summing up experiences and lessons, but is necessary to uphold the principle of voluntarism, and refrain from forcing comrades who made mistakes to conduct self-examination; and still less should we make people "go through the ordeal." With regard to differences in understanding, we should hold comradely discussions on an equal basis to promote mutual enlightenment and enhancement. We should carry out patient and meticulous work to deal with erroneous ideas and solve the problems one by one through study and discussion. A few comrades who cannot think things out for the moment are allowed to reserve their opinions. But we must take a clear-cut stand and forcefully refute slanders and attacks on leading central comrades. We must effectively deal with words and deeds that maliciously sabotage the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session. Through study, we should unify everyone's thinking with the basic conclusions of the resolution and reach the aim of summing up experiences, enhancing thinking, and uniting as one to look ahead.

Study of the resolution must be closely linked with solving the existing problems in our own areas and units. The mistakes of "leftism" have been the main mistakes since the founding of the state. The problem of "leftism" existed in varying degrees everywhere in the country before the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, but Hebei Province had its own special characteristics. The work of turning chaos into order in the province was affected because the former principal leading person of the provincial CCP Committee committed serious mistakes, and in particular failed to come to his senses for a long time and to correct his mistake after the third plenary session, and boycotted the line, principles and policies of that session. The work of turning chaos into order and all other work in Hebei lagged very far behind fraternal provinces and municipalities. "Leftist" mistakes endured for a long time in our province and spread extensive poison and deep influence. We must certainly not underestimate this. We must certainly not belittle the criticism of the "leftist" errors of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP Committee and the elimination of their influence. Unless we summon up great resolve and devote great energy today to completely turning chaos into order in guiding ideology and actual work, and eliminate the ideological influence of "leftism," we will be unable to advance smoothly and may even repeat the mistakes of the past in the new situation. Viewing the country as a whole, the historic task of turning chaos into order in the party's guiding ideology has been completed, but it has not yet been completed in our province, and we still have to make very great efforts in this respect. We must work hard to catch up and get a thorough grasp of this work under the earnest concern of the Central Committee. We must continue to get a good grasp of implementing policies and of rehabilitating the victims of miscarriages of justice. We must make fresh arrangements for cadres who received inappropriate work assignments after the policy was implemented for them. In cases where their thinking is unsound, we must carry out ideological work by holding heart-to-heart talks so as to seriously clarify their thinking. We must do a good job in readjusting the leadership groups and, according to the policies, purge the "three types of people" from the leadership groups at all levels. We must also carry out suitable readjustments in cases of people who were promoted too fast and are not being appropriately employed. In accordance with the demands of the Central Committee, we must promote outstanding middle-aged and young cadres to leadership posts at all levels.

HEBEI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON ANTI-FLOOD PRECAUTIONS

HK010216 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Summary] On the evening of 23 July, the Hebei provincial CCP committee held a conference on precautions against floods, calling on all cadres and people throughout the province to take precautions against possible heavy rain and floods in order to pass through the flooding season safely and achieve a bumper autumn harvest. Zhang Kerang presided and (Li Yongjin) talked about the opinions of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government.

The conference pointed out that some time ago, all places in the province did much work in combating drought and making preparations against floods. The conference held: "However, we must see that many problems still exist in flood control and the tasks are still very arduous. It is now the crucial flooding season. Heavy rain and big floods may occur at any time. The task which faces leaders at all levels is to get mobilized now to carry out all flood control measures. We must first do ideological work well. We must not slacken our vigilance and must make good ideological preparations against possible heavy rain and big floods."

"Second, we must do organizational work well. Special people must be assigned to be responsible for the implementation of the system of personal responsibility in all departments and all areas of work. Organs of flood control commands at all levels must be reinforced. During the flooding season, leading cadres must be on duty in the flood control offices to direct the work." They must promptly handle all problems. It is necessary to do ideological work well among the masses and to build the mass flood control organizations well.

"Third, we must step up the building of flood control projects. We must repeatedly inspect all projects and solve the problems which have been revealed after inspection."

The conference stressed: "Governments at all levels must strengthen leadership over flood control work."

TIANJIN INCREASES LIGHT INDUSTRY PRODUCTION

OW291853 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 July (XINHUA)--Industrial production in Tianjin rose 4.5 percent in the first six months of this year over the same period of 1980, according to a State Economic Commission spokesman. - The total profits turned over to the state during this period increased 1.1 percent over the 1980 period, the spokesman said. China's semi-annual national industrial output value rose only 0.8 percent and the profits turned over to the state dropped during the same period when compared with the first six months of 1980, he said.

The commission commended the city for efforts to increase production of consumer goods, particularly of famous-brand products, and to improve the economy.

In the first half of this year, Tianjin expanded production of 308 urgently needed products and added 170 new products, which are demanded at home and abroad. The output value of the city's light industry rose 13.3 percent over the same 1980 period. Light industrial production is now 57 percent of the total municipal industrial output, he said. In the first six months of 1980, the output value was 53.2 percent. Profits turned over to the state increased 13.1 percent.

Since February, when State Council leaders gave instructions on restructuring Tianjin's industry after a field study of the city's industrial production, the municipal party committee and government have urged workers and staff members to increase production, carry out technical innovations and transformations of existing enterprises, produce more famous-brand and urgently needed products, increase income and reduce expenditures.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL PROPAGANDA MEETING--To publicize the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC, adopted at the sixth plenary session, the Propaganda Department of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CCP Committee recently convened a meeting of theoretical instructors to study and discuss the resolution. Wang Duo, permanent secretary of the regional CCP Committee, delivered a report. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jul 81 SK]

NEI MONGGOL DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS--The 74 banners, counties and districts in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region have completed democratic elections. Many young and middle-aged cadres armed with specialized knowledge were elected to reinforce the leading bodies of the banner and county level governments and people's congresses. According to statistics, among the heads and deputy heads of the 74 banners, counties and districts, 29.8 percent are under 45, and 28.8 percent are graduates of high schools and colleges. The number of minority cadres has increased. Of the 74 county-level governments, 49 are headed by minority cadres. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jul 81 SK]

TIANJIN HOUSING--In the first half of 1981, Tianjin Municipality started construction of residential houses with a floor space of 3,566,000 square meters, an increase of 650,000 square meters or 22.7 percent over that of the corresponding 1980 period. Houses with a floor space of 376,000 square meters have been completed, an increase of 140,000 square meters or 58.4 percent over that of the corresponding 1980 period. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 25 Jul 81 SK]

GANSU PLA UNITS STUDY PARTY PLENUM GUIDELINES

SK030246 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The Lanzhou PLA units CCP Committee recently held an enlarged meeting to relay and discuss ways to implement the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The participants comprehensively studied the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" and unified their thinking to accord with the resolution's conclusion.

Attending the meeting were members of the Lanzhou PLA units CCP Committee and secretaries in charge of political affairs of the CCP committees at and above the division level. Comrades Xiao Hua and Du Yide relayed the guidelines of the sixth plenum.

The meeting participants fully supported the CCP Central Committee's personnel actions on principal leading members. They said that with such a leading body, we will have an organizational guarantee to implement the correct line set forth at the third plenary session and that our party will have an even brighter future.

They discussed the central issue of how to correctly appraise Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position and Mao Zedong Thought. They held: The resolution fully affirms Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position and Mao Zedong thought and [words indistinct]. Based on facts, it points out Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes in his later years and separates them from Mao Zedong Thought. It opposes the erroneous trend of debasing Mao Zedong thought and the dogmatist attitude of the "two whatevers."

The meeting urged CCP committees and leading organs at all levels to regard the study and implementation of the resolution as a central task in the latter half of 1981. It held CCP committees and leading organs should urge cadres at and above the regimental level to study. The masses of commanders and fighters should inspire enthusiasm. Under the guidance of the guidelines of the resolution, they should enhance military training, political and logistics work and the building of leading bodies and strive to make our army a powerful, modern revolutionary army.

Comrades Xiao Hua and Du Yide spoke at the conclusion of the meeting.

GANSU GOVERNMENT COMMITTEES HOST RAMADAN PARTY

SK040314 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] The Gansu provincial and Lanzhou municipal CCP committees, People's Congress standing committees, people's governments and CPPCC committees held a joint tea party yesterday at the auditorium of the (Mingyueguan) guesthouse to celebrate the Ramadan festival of the Hui, Dongxiang, Bonan, Salar and Kazak people.

Wang Bingxiang, secretary of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee and deputy governor of the province, presided over the party. Li Dengying, provincial governor, and (He Ying), deputy mayor of Lanzhou Municipality, extended festival greetings to all minority Moslems. They said that unity among all our nationalities is a basic guarantee for success in our cause. They urged minority people to strengthen their unity with other nationalities and unity among themselves and to contribute to socialist modernization.

Xiao Hua, first political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA units, also spoke at the tea party.

Provincial and Lanzhou municipal party and government leaders, including Feng Jixin, Wang Shitai, Yang Zhilin and Wang Yaohua, also attended to celebrate the festival with some 600 Muslim workers, cadres and activists and minority religious personages.

(Ma Junyong), chairman, (Ma Rulin), vice chairman of the provincial Muslim association, (Ma Ruilin), vice chairman of Lanzhou Municipality's (Zhengyuanmu) neighborhood committee, and (Ma Dezun), cadre of the Lanzhou commercial bureau, also spoke. They were determined to strengthen unity under the leadership of the party and achieve the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

Literary and art workers performed at the party.

COMMENTARY ON ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS

HK010613 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Station commentary: "Institute Economic Responsibility Systems and Promote Increased Output and Income in Industry and Communications Enterprises"]

[Excerpts] Guided by the spirit of the third plenary session, many enterprises in Shaanxi have gradually established economic responsibility systems, improved management effect, and achieved increased output and income. However, regarding the industry and communications system as a whole, management of many enterprises is still rather chaotic and there is very great waste. The phenomenon of eating out of a big pot still exists.

A leading comrade of the State Council has pointed out: For industrial enterprises to institute economic responsibility systems, as agriculture has instituted responsibility systems linking remuneration to output, is a major policy for changing the situation of eating out of a big pot, mobilizing the enthusiasm and initiative of the enterprises, speeding up the technical reform of the existing enterprises and increasing revenue.

The industry and communications enterprises in Shaanxi should grasp the institution of economic responsibility systems as a major priority. In the past 2 years, enterprises in the province have set up various types of economic responsibility systems. The industry and communications departments should regard the gradual institution of these systems as an important content of implementing the sixth plenary session spirit and get a thorough grasp of it.

The provincial economic committee and the provincial enterprise management association recently invited economic theorists and personnel concerned in industry and communications enterprises to a meeting and forum to sum up experiences in instituting economic responsibility systems in the province's enterprises. The participants unanimously held that the key to doing this work well lies in the word "responsibility." In putting into effect systems of economic responsibility for task completion, it is necessary to ensure that the responsibilities are assigned in a rational way and are also kept relatively stable. It is also necessary to pay attention to gaining the trust of the enterprises and the workers. In putting economic responsibility systems into effect, it is necessary to combine an enterprise's powers, responsibilities and interests and make the enterprise an economic unit with independent accounting.

XINJIANG CADRE MEETING CONVEYS SIXTH PLENUM SPIRIT

HK050207 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] According to XINJIANG RIBAO, the Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee held a meeting of cadres at and above county-level from 15 to 25 July, which seriously conveyed the spirit of the sixth plenary session, and studied in depth the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC. The participants fervently acclaimed the victorious convening of the sixth plenary session. They firmly supported the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC unanimously adopted by the session and the reelection of principal leading members of the Central Committee and the election of new ones.

They unanimously pledged, under the guidance of the spirit of the sixth plenary session, to resolutely obey and support the Central Committee leadership, unify their thinking, strengthen unity, boost their revolutionary spirit, boost production, and win new victory in the socialist cause.

This meeting was held in Urumqi. Regional CCP Committee Second Secretary (Hu Pinsheng) conveyed the basic proceedings and main intentions of the sixth plenary session, and also spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. The participants were in high spirits after hearing the presentation of the session spirit. They all held: The sixth plenary session was extremely successful. It was indeed another meeting of major significance in our party's history. It was a new milestone for the party and state in turning chaos into order and carrying on the cause and advancing into the future. The session solved two major problems extremely well. This has met with the favor of the party and people. This shows that our party has a very high standard of Marxism-Leninism and that it is a politically mature party with great prospects. So long as we follow the path pointed out by the sixth plenary session and unwaveringly unite to forge ahead, we will certainly achieve still greater victories.

The participants studied in depth the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC. They felt that this resolution had been written extremely well. It is one of the best documents in the party's history. Many comrades declared: The resolution shines with the brilliance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It is a model of seeking truth from facts and the crystallization of the wisdom of the whole party. We firmly believe that the adoption and publication of the "resolution" will have a great and far-reaching influence on unifying the understanding of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country to work in concert to fulfill China's historic tasks.

The participants held: The session's reelection of the principal leading members of the Central Committee and election of new ones was extremely timely and completely correct. This major organizational measure of the Central Committee is an effective guarantee for ensuring that there will be successors to the party's cause and that the cause will prosper, and for carrying out the party's correct line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session. The participants held: There are outstanding comrades in the prime of life working in the first line, together with revolutionaries of the older generation, all forming a strong leadership core. This is of great significance for ensuring a long period of peace and stability in the country. They pledged: We must unconditionally maintain political unity with the Central Committee, unite still more closely around the Central Committee, and resolutely obey and support the Central Committee leadership.

The participants gained a full understanding of Comrade Mao Zedong's position in history and the guiding significance of Mao Zedong Thought as a result of studying the "resolution." They all held: This is the core issue in the resolution. It is an issue not just for China but for the whole world. It is an issue not just for the present generation but also for our posterity. Comrade Mao Zedong is openly acknowledged as the great leader of our party and the people of all nationalities in China. Mao Zedong Thought is openly acknowledged as the guiding ideology of our party. This is historical fact. They all said: Although Comrade Mao Zedong had his shortcomings and errors, his merits are primary and his mistakes secondary. On this question, we must oppose adopting a dogmatic attitude toward Comrade Mao Zedong's sayings and pushing the "two whatevers" and personality cult, and we must also oppose erroneous trends of exaggerating Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes made in his later years, shaking the position in history of Comrade Mao Zedong and wavering in our trust in Mao Zedong Thought. Comrade Mao Zedong will always be our respected and beloved great leader and great teacher. Mao Zedong Thought will always be the banner for China's socialist cause and for the cause of opposing hegemonism. We will always hold high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought and advance.

The participants unanimously held: The resolution made a truth-seeking evaluation of the major events in party history and of the rights and wrongs, achievements and faults since the founding of the state. It has correctly summed up the basic experiences and lessons of our party in the past 32 years. Although our party has made leftist mistakes in guiding ideology, and the prolonged, serious mistake of the Great Cultural Revolution occurred, which caused grave harm to the party and people, yet, taking a comprehensive view of these 32 years, we find that it is our achievements that predominate and that our victories have been great. We must sum up experiences in a truth-seeking way, absorb the lessons, uphold the truth, correct the mistakes, and continue to advance in the correct orientation. All pledged: We must unify our thinking with the basic conclusions of the resolution, unite as one to look ahead, and work in concert to promote the four modernizations.

The resolution fully affirmed the correct road for building a powerful socialist modern state—a road suited to China's national condition—which has gradually been laid down since the third plenary session. This is a precious experience in [words indistinct]. It is the basic principle for guiding all our work. We must repeatedly understand and master the main points of this road and apply them in our actual work.

The participants pledged: We must regard the resolution as a powerful motive force for stimulating production and all work, and work hard to develop the excellent situation in Xinjiang. At present we must concentrate efforts on doing a good job in the following work: We must seriously organize presentation and study of the spirit of the sixth plenary session, apply the "resolution" to unify the thinking of the cadres and masses of all nationalities, strengthen party unity, promote good relations among nationalities, and resolutely preserve and develop the revolutionary great unity of Han and minority nationalities, and among minority nationalities. We must strive to promote production, improve the people's living standards and strive for a continued increase in agriculture and animal husbandry this year. We must work hard to fulfill all the national economic plans. We must further solve well the urgent problems in the people's daily life.

We must step up the struggle against the enemy, promote social order, and be ready at all times to smash the sabotage activities of enemies at home and abroad and of criminal elements. We must boost our revolutionary spirit, improve our work style, and wholeheartedly serve the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang.

Everyone expressed resolve to follow the direction pointed out by the sixth plenary session, work in concert with still greater efforts to build Xinjiang into a prosperous and civilized great socialist family of nationalities, strive to accomplish the great goal of building a powerful modern socialist state, and then advance on to new and still greater goals.

XINJIANG GATHERING CELEBRATES ISLAMIC FESTIVAL

HK030346 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Summary] The Xinjiang Regional Nationalities Affairs Committee and the Xinjiang Islamic Association held a gathering in Urumqi on 1 August to celebrate the Islamic ID festival. The gathering was attended by responsible comrades of the regional CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee and people's government, the Urumqi PLA units and the regional CPPCC including Xiao Quanfu, Ismayil Ayamat, Song Zhihe, Zhang Shigong, Tomur Dawamat and Huang Luobin.

Song Zhihe, secretary of the regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government, and (Lanwei Tunl Pobusheng), deputy director of the regional CCP Committee's united front department and chairman of the regional nationalities affairs committee, spoke at the gathering. They extended greetings to the minority-nationality people celebrating the ID festival. They continued: "The resolution adopted by the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee pointed out that we should improve and develop socialist nationalities relations, strengthen the unity of nationalities and resolutely implement the principle of autonomy for the nationalities. This has provided the orientation for us to do still better in nationalities work, and offers excellent prospects for the prosperity and development of the people of all nationalities. We must resolutely implement the spirit of the sixth plenary session and strive to strengthen the unity of nationalities and army-people unity, consolidate the unity of the motherland, and build a united, prosperous and civilized new socialist Xinjiang."

XINJIANG AUTHORITIES COMFORT FLOOD VICTIMS

HK031022 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Summary] The Xinjiang regional party committee, the regional People's Congress Standing Committee and the regional people's government have organized a comfort group, which arrived in Turfan Prefecture on the morning of 26 July to comfort the cadres and masses who were the victims of floods. "On the afternoon of the day when the comfort group arrived in Turfan, it went to (Putao) commune which was affected by the floods comparatively seriously. Simayi Yashengnuofu, comfort group leader and regional people's government vice chairman, read to the masses of commune members the comfort letter of the regional party committee, the regional People's Congress Standing Committee and the regional people's government to the people in the affected areas. It is strongly believed that the people of all nationalities who have the glorious traditions of a long-term struggle against various difficulties and natural disasters will surely overcome this flooding disaster, restore production as quickly as possible and strive for a good harvest of agricultural and livestock production this year."

Turfan Area's Recovery

HK020606 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Summary] The Turfan area, which was hit by floods, has rapidly resumed industrial and agricultural production, and social order is normal. Proper arrangements have been made for all the 600 families made homeless. Water channels which had been blocked have all been cleared. The thermal power plant and other enterprises have resumed production. Communications have now been restored on the main roads and some of the side roads. The communes and brigades hit by the floods have launched self-salvation through production and promoted mutual aid.

BRIEFS

XINJIANG CPPCC MEETING--The Xinjiang Regional CPPCC Standing Committee held its 14th enlarged meeting in Urumqi Municipality from 10 to 20 July. The Standing Committee members at the meeting seriously studied the party's resolution on historical questions and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech delivered on the party's anniversary day. The attendants reaffirmed Comrade Mao Zedong's and the party's meritorious services. (Wu Dingsheng), second secretary of the regional CCP Committee attended and addressed the meeting. Also attending the meeting were Chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee Zhang Shigong, and Vice Chairmen Yahefu Damaola, (Xha-pu-erh Ba-ti) Anniwaer Hanbaba, A-bu-li-zi Mu-he-mai-ti and (Han Youwen). [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 22 Jul 81 OW]

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Aug 6, 1981

